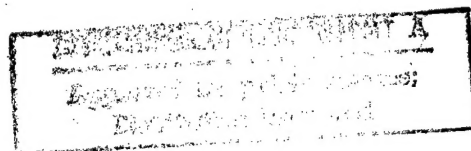


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23 April 1984



East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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23 April 1984

EAST EUROPE REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

ALBANIA

- Finnish Reporter Visits School Classroom, Radio Tirana
(Kaija Virta; HELSINGIN SANOMAT, 22 Mar 84) 1

HUNGARY

- Editor Praises Church's Positive Historical Role
(Ferenc Glatz; HISTORIA, No 5-6, 1983) 6

POLAND

- Results of Elblag Province Reports-Elections Conference
(DZIENNIK BALTYCKI, 18 Jan 84) 12

Account of Proceedings, by A. Burtowski, W. Nowaczyk
First Secretary's Report

- Results of Lublin Province Reports-Elections Conference Reported
(SZTANDAR LUDU, 18 Jan 84) 21

Account of Proceedings, by Jerzy Denisiuk, et al.
Executive Board Members
First Secretary's Report

- Episcopate Commission Discusses Labor Issues
(GOSC NIEDZIELNY, No 7, 12 Feb 84) 38

- Barcikowski Urges Restructuring, Raps 'Parochialism' in PZPR Organ
(Janusz Ostaszewski; ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 13, 25 Mar 84) 42

- Bednarski Discusses Role of Intelligentsia
(Henryk Bednarski Interview; TRYBUNA LUDU, 18-19 Feb 84) 45

- Military Inspection Team Activities Assessed
(Witold Smolarek; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 26 Jan 84) 50

New Political-Theoretical Quarterly Characterized
(Boguslaw Ponikowski; NOWE DROGI, Nov-Dec 83) 53

Jan Rem Ridicules Emigres in West
(Jan Rem; TU I TERAZ, 22 Feb 84) 61

ROMANIA

Medical Care for Mountain Troops in All-People's War
(Grigore Barsan; REVISTA SANITARA MILITARA, No 4,
Oct-Dec 83) 64

YUGOSLAVIA

Operating Procedure of Federal Executive Council
(Borisav Srebric; SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, No 7, 3 Feb 84) 71

ALBANIA

FINNISH REPORTER VISITS SCHOOL CLASSROOM, RADIO TIRANA

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 22 Mar 84 p 25

[Article by Kaija Virta: "Stalin Was a Hero, but Mao Tse-tung Was Too Soft"]

[Text] A history class was in progress, the subject, fascism, in the third grade of the Shkodra secondary school. The teacher had invited two students to come to the head of the class and conduct the session. Everyone had his overcoat on because in Albania they conserve energy and public places from schools to restaurants, from theaters to meeting halls are poorly heated.

A youth in a light-colored poplin coat indicated that he wanted to answer the visitor's question: Why is history an interesting subject?

"It tells us about our party, Marxist-Leninism, our country," he said in perfect French.

Is there discussion in the classes?

"Yes, there's a lot of discussion."

So there are different opinions?

"No, everyone is of the same opinion."

Russian Is Still One of the Chief Languages

The boy's linguistic skill was no exception since Albanian schoolchildren learn some foreign language starting as early as the fifth grade of elementary school. In addition to English and French, they can choose Russian, which is still regarded as a world language here, no matter what sort of political renegades those who speak it as their native language may be.

The principal of the school told us that, alongside those three, Italian was also rapidly gaining ground. German or Spanish can be studied in several special schools. Here, at the 29 November Secondary School, situated in the center of the Northern Albanian town of Shkodra, about every third student studies English, Russian and French.

In Albania secondary schools are 4-year schools. At the 1981 party congress it was decided that children would from then on start school at the age of six and that elementary school, which precedes secondary school, would be extended from 7 to 8 years.

Textbook's World View

I had an opportunity to examine a textbook for schoolchildren, "A History of the Modern World." It begins with the Russian Revolution and ends with a chapter on the struggle against present-day revisionism that was certainly directly written for life.

What do Albanian 16-year-olds learn about, say, the Soviet Union and China, both of which have strongly influenced the development of their country?

According to the book, the Soviet Union was moving in the right direction as long as Stalin was alive. During the Stalin era after World War II, relations with the Eastern European people's democracies were healthy. Typical of them were brotherly cooperation and mutual support, the Soviet Union was not yet pursuing its own interests in the economic development of the Eastern European countries, instead helping each of them to industrialize for the common welfare.

When Stalin died, the textbook relates, revisionist elements seized power and transformed the weapons of the dictatorship of the proletariat: the Soviet Army, the security agencies and the justice establishment, among others, into the tools of counterrevolution. Due to pressure from Khrushchev and his followers, in the European people's democracies too they restored to respect and honor those revisionists who had been condemned in past years and who then acceded to power everywhere, with one important exception.

The Situation in China

Printed in italics, the passage particularly impresses on the reader the fact that the Albanian party neither succumbed to that pressure nor did it break off the struggle against opportunism and revisionism.

China, with which in the eyes of the outside world Albania maintained inseparably close relations from 1961, when it broke off relations with the Soviet Union, until 1978, receives a great deal of attention in the textbook. The judgment is merciless: China never developed along the path that leads to socialism any further than to the point of being a bourgeois-democratic revolution.

According to the textbook, led by Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese party right from the start of the people's democracy preserved the wrong, a friendly, attitude toward the exploiting classes and the bourgeoisie retained its position in the country's economic life for years.

The book says that in China the bourgeois parties were also preserved and that they exert great influence on policy making through state administration officials, among others.

Voice of a Narrator

The student does not have to follow these dismal setbacks all by himself, since the voice of a narrator is also present in the textbook. "Comrade Enver" comments on developments, sometimes in the text itself, sometimes in lengthy quotations in caps at the ends of chapters.

I also looked at another textbook on Albanian history. In it the postwar era is primarily divided according to party congresses. Issues, not individuals, dominate the contents.

There are extremely few names of individuals in the chapters that relate the events of the postrevolutionary period and it is a striking fact that, aside from party leader Enver Hoxha, almost the only persons whose names are recorded in the nation's history are the scoundrels, the party's internal traitors: in the 1940's Tito's hireling, Xoxe; in the 1950's cultural opportunist Maleshoves; in the 1970's the pace quickened: conservative revisionist Pacrami, Defense Minister Balluki, who relied on Soviet and Chinese aid, economic policy saboteur Kellezi.... During the past decade schoolchildren have had to memorize a total of eight black names.

In the next edition of the textbook Mehmet Shehu, the prime minister of Albania from 1954 to 1981, whom party leader Hoxha accused of successively working as a U.S., a Yugoslav and a Soviet agent, will probably head the list of traitors in the 1980's.

Radio Tirana Is a Heavy Programming Undertaking

Per inhabitant, viewed in comparison with Europe, radio and television sets are still rare in Albania. In terms of world news, however, Albania is a regular little giant: At the start of the 1980's it was estimated to be the world's eighth largest broadcaster of radio programs beamed abroad.

The fact that Albania broadcasts twice as many programs abroad as the Netherlands, even though the latter has over five times as many inhabitants and even greater economic resources than that, offers a more specific comparison.

Radio Tirana has programs in over 80 languages. And broadcasts are not only beamed to Europe, but also to America, Africa, Australia, the Near East and Southeast Asia.

Unpleasant Comparison

Since Albania's own domestic radio still broadcasts programs through only one station, we cannot but wonder what the costs of domestic and foreign program operations are in comparison with one another.

Radio Tirana official, Kico Pandeli, obviously did not like the question and did not consent to citing any figures. A bit later he said that international broadcasts are handled by a staff of over 100 editors. And what about domestic broadcasts? About 100.

Technically, international and domestic radio operations are in such different classes that a comparison of numbers of editors does not tell us anything about costs. Pandeli, however, noted that such a comparison is too unfavorable and hastened to add that on domestic programs, in addition to editors, they use a lot of so-called worker correspondents, assistants in the different workplaces.

Swedish Is the Latest Language

Albania began to beam its radio broadcasts abroad as early as during the first postwar years. At first in the languages of the neighboring countries, then in English and French. At present the selection of languages includes Russian, Polish and Hungarian, among others, and the latest arrival is Swedish.

While Radio Tirana broadcasts are not the most attention-getting in the flood of international news broadcasts, in Eastern Europe they are not regarded as totally insignificant since the Soviet Union has gone to the trouble of beaming expensive jamming at them.

According to Kico Pandeli, Radio Tirana's goals are "to present Albania to other countries, to strive to increase the number of Albania's friends, yet not to meddle in the affairs of other countries."

Own Country's News Offerings

In principle a certain amount of influence on listeners' domestic political life does, nevertheless, also appear to be one of the goals since Pandeli asserted: "We want other peoples to live happily too."

The Albanians themselves receive at least Yugoslav broadcasts well on their radio sets. With the aid of additional equipment they can view television programs from the neighboring countries. How they react to seeing them is uncertain. Official sources assured us that people are absolutely free to watch them -- if their minds can stand, for example, "the indecent Yugoslav films." On the other hand, we know that 10 years ago, when Albania's own television operations were getting into full swing, a campaign to tear down from the roofs of houses supplementary antennas for the reception of foreign broadcasts was organized "on the initiative of the people."

An Albanian whose job it is to follow international affairs said that he regularly watches Italian television newscasts to keep up with the times. Albania itself has no correspondents abroad at all.

How widespread television sets may be is also anyone's guess. Of course, there was one in each of the two families of officials selected for me to stay with. International statistics show only a small dwindling number from the mid-1970's: from 4 to 5,000 sets in the entire country, or two television sets per 1,000 inhabitants. Avoiding numbers, the little encyclopedia Albania itself publishes states that television is "very widespread in both the cities and in rural areas."

Reading foreign publications other than those that are officially approved can be a dangerous business in Albania. As publicly interpreted by party leader Enver Hoxha, the new Constitution ratified in 1976 puts a stop to "any opportunities for spreading foreign ideologies, revisionist theories and reactionary culture in Albania." The Constitution provides for a prison sentence of at least 10 years for possession of "fascist, antidemocratic, religious, war-mongering or antisocialist" propaganda.

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CSO: 3617/122

EDITOR PRAISES CHURCH'S POSITIVE HISTORICAL ROLE

Budapest HISTORIA in Hungarian No 5-6, 1983 pp 34-35

[Article by Ferenc Glatz: "Historical Science, Church History"]

[Text] Slowly the archives holding post-war documents are becoming more accessible and our historians are giving us a more and more detailed picture of post-war months and weeks. Changes, which shook hundreds of thousands of people (historians say social strata and classes) and which require years and decades to happen under normal circumstances, took place in weeks and even days. The man of that period found it hard to follow them. History is still unable to demonstrate the different concepts of time of the various ages...

Large headlines and parliamentary protocols printed on disintegrating, low-quality paper bring back the arguments of important political debates. But how much of the feelings of a community of millions of people can even the modern written culture--which has become an industry--preserve for posterity?

Worn frames of old newsreels and photographs help recreate faces and features shouting political slogans and demands in the midst of the struggles for a new Hungary. But what sources make it possible for us to look at the struggles of the individual after the ephemeral moments of political struggles that alienated members of families and that urged many people to discard their previous ideas, feelings and habits? Novelists and film directors are trying to show these inner forces of history's heroes. Perhaps this is another reason for their success against professional historians.

No doubt, every-day people were shocked at the news of "treason" and defection of ministers, prime ministers and party leaders in the post-war years. Still, for the majority of the population, at the level of an individual, the greatest shock was caused by the change in the church's social role and the related change in ideology. In a few short years we wanted to deprive the majority of a country's population of views on life and death, life on Earth and thousand-year-old traditional habits such as baptism, church wedding, burial and festive traditions.

I

Our most recent historical literature does call our attention to the narrow-mindedness by which the left-wing party leaders of that time evaluated the role and possibilities of the church. They identified Catholicism with the policies of archbishop Mindszenty who was the most conservative politician of modern church politics even according to a universal measure, and was reactionary even according to a bourgeois democratic measure: he rejected the republican form of state, cooperation with the Soviet Union, and the consequences of the change in private properties and the separation of state and church. It slowly becomes apparent--partly because of a different church policy--how strong the other faction within church policy was which wanted to live side-by-side with the new order of the people's democracy. This faction, proudly referring to the church's antifascist traditions, wanted to be acquitted of the charges that Catholicism adheres to the old regime, proclaiming that the church is not connected with capitalism and recognizing the necessity of cooperation with neighboring countries and the Soviet Union. This political faction included Gyula Szekfu, Sandor Balint, Sandor Eckhardt and even Istvan Barankovics, leader of the Democratic People's Party (the political party of the Catholic Church) and Sandor Sik, Endre Hamvas and Gyula Czapiak, members of the clerical hierarchy. An effort to find a place in the new society for Christianity--and above all for the Catholic Church which was most exposed politically--was the origin of Gyula Szekfu's little book, "After the Revolution" (1947) which was that period's most influential historical-political work. It was the most honest self-criticism and blatant criticism of the old political leaders and the Christian middle class. But in the age of international antagonisms culminating in the cold war, this "evangelist socialism" was struck between Mindszenty, who was hoping for an intervention by the Western powers, and Rakosi's inflexible political leadership. It was unable to find its place in the political battle-field and the system of social contacts.

The historian rejects the view which tries to replay the events as if another game of chess would be played with different moves. On the contrary, he is looking at the consequences of the moves, such as the consequences of the moves of the earlier church policy. Those who go to church secretly, those who return to the church before dying, those who have a double soul that becomes tragic in a crisis--these are, in the history of people's democracy, frequent burdens of mass psychology that still have their effect today. These are conflicts between political struggles at the social level and the mental-spiritual changes at the level of the individual.

II

The new program of the Hungarian historical science was conceived in March 1949. It was centered on the need for developing the Marxist ideology and on the critical evaluation of the earlier views of history writing. Mindszenty was arrested at the end of December 1948; the trial in February; the great international press campaign; at the beginning of February the People's Party

of Barankovics was dissolved after preliminary administrative measures and defections. The day-to-day events leave their trace on every historical writing. This was also true then. One of the basic theses of the new program of historical science was that "official Hungarian historiography has always been basically feudal and clerical" and that "there is hardly any other country whose historical literature includes such a large volume of writings on church history, especially the history of the Catholic Church, as in our country..." Whether this statement applies to the earlier centuries of Hungarian historical writings is to be decided by research of the history of historiography. But the effect of these statements in the program has been apparent in the last 3 decades' historical writings and in our present picture of the history of the church. Perhaps the inadequate description of the church's historical role in our Marxist summaries and historical literature is mainly the result of the fact that in the development of a Marxist historiography, church historiography and the evaluation of the church's historical role were made part of the political struggle against the church. We isolated events from church history that were almost historical proofs for the church's negative role up to the present. And not only in the recent past and in the present, when the clergy, as an autonomous political power, sides with the enemies of social revolutions, but frequently in the history of earlier times as well.

In writing our historical summaries and textbooks, do we see that the church always gave a true "ideological support" for the feudal ruling classes and that, at the same time, it supplied the intelligentsia; that it was a vehicle of writing which was necessary for the function of the state in the European sense; that for centuries it was a well organized factory of the elite culture until the development of modern academies and universities? However, two monographs dealing with this subject were written in recent times: one is Elemér Mályusz's excellent study of church society, the other one László Mezey's work on medieval scribes. Do we adequately show in the history of the early modern age, that the Catholic church united with the feudal aristocracy also maintained hospitals and poor houses outrunning the state, that the monks and nuns along with the church leaders were first in caring for the sick and poor?

We Marxists who are studying society's institutional system of production, politics and culture in their relationships, must ask the self-critical question: Why is it we cannot look at the given church in terms of its limited role in social life, culture and even production determined by the possibilities or necessities of the development of the given period's working order and political-cultural institutional system? Religiousness is a level of thought determined by the productive social order of the given period. The church is not responsible for its development. The church only formulates and organizes it.

Could a better familiarity with church history help affect the man of the middle ages as well as the man of modern times, not as one who participates in political struggles--to the extent that he participates--or who pays tithes or

taxes but as one who wants to conduct his life according to a certain value system concerning the world. According to value systems which--we know--were transmitted and formulated for him mainly by the church. The church was present at the most important events of his life; it was the church's forums, parish, congregation and church where he was able to get away from every-day problems, where he found the behavioral forms that tied him to the community (joint singing, joint prayer) and where he found the community's spiritual material as set in the Psalms and the Holy Scripture. How much do we know about the internal life of the communities into which the state organization--partly as a result of its inadequate technical development--could not enter for several thousand years but which perhaps was most important for the individual and which created, through the church's religious principles, a certain order that was necessary for human coexistence. Altogether, why can we not deprive the concept of "faith" from its "theological content," why can we not see it as a factor which was the framework for the norms of human coexistence? Let us think only of the most obvious example, the Ten Commandments, as the formulation of the fundamental norms of communal life such as "Do not kill" and "Do not steal". Do we see that the clergy--while in the midst of modern ideological struggles it remains one of the representatives of the ideology opposing materialism--offered for centuries a "spiritual life" for the individual? It offered a "spiritual life" which is in the final analysis, a conscious emotional adaptation of a major portion of the individual's problems (friendship, love, moral considerations of adaptation to the community, etc). Are not habits originating from obsolete policies the reason why church history is so rare among the subjects of doctoral and post-doctoral dissertations, that studies of local histories are not interested in the history of the church that played a leading role in the organization of local communities, and that these studies, in looking at society, culture and economic life, do not make use of the possibilities provided by the source material of a religious nature? As early as 1941 Tihamer Vanyo wrote a methodological study on the possibilities of writing a parish history.

Or do we see in the history of the church the communal force which frequently fostered ethnic identity, especially when the community had no autonomous state organization? For this was the kind of role which Hungary's Protestant churches played in the areas of Turkish occupation, which the Unitarian and Orthodox churches played in the Romanian development of nationality or which the Orthodox church played in Serbian and Bulgarian history. And if we think only of the historical motives of today's events in world politics, the social organizing force of Polish Catholicism (beginning with the 19th century) resulted from the fact that the Catholic church formulated the Polish national identity as opposed to the Protestant Prussians and the Russian Eastern Church. There would be many more examples. In the organization of the Jewry's communal life--with such an important role in the world history of the 20th century--frequently depended on the force of religious communities. In the history of the so-called third-world countries of Asia and Africa the organization of the state would have been unthinkable without the organizing force of the Hindu or the Islamic church.

Do we notice that historical Hungary was the country with the most varied religious affiliations in European history where, beginning with the Turkish occupation, various ethnic groups were compressed together, bringing various religions with themselves, and that at the time of the urbanization--and the resulting migrations and marriages originating from labor organizations--a uniquely colorful denominational spectrum was created? Does our historiography make use of the possibility this unique mixture of denominations offers for a comparative study of modern European history? And that this denominational and ethnic mixture also was a collision of fixed habits and behaviors on the individual level as well as the basis of a nation's ability to assimilate foreign cultures on the social level.

III

The historian is motivated not only by data from ancient times or by theoretical debates of his own time's historiography. He is also captivated by the peace demonstrations in large European cities, by the hundreds of thousands of youth looking into the future, by the many people who want to eliminate nuclear danger. These are protests against a world explosion or against the destruction of the natural human environment, objections against the new developments of modern technical civilization.

Pounds of press materials. Heaps of reports and commentaries on conferences. We can even get lost in the midst of them. Perhaps we do not see that today's technical and military apparatus has grown above society's organization and that mankind is slowly becoming exploited by faulty radars and militaristic technocrats jealously guarding their power positions, and that our traditional national, state and interstate organizations, inherited from the 16th-19th centuries, are unsuitable for the solution of "modern problems" arising from this. This historian feels compelled to raise the question whether society's attention should be called to the fact that these institutions are, in their characteristics, closely connected to an earlier historical period. He feels compelled to show that the history of human social life--for what else is human history if not the history of the development of social forms of living--created in its course through the millenia many and varied organizational forms and frameworks. And he feels compelled to free historiography from the spell of the viewpoints of the nation and the state that have been crystallized in the last century and a half.

"Bread to the World," a movement that began in 1959 to help feed the undeveloped countries, collected a record amount of donations this year. "Help Your Needy Neighbor" is a movement to awaken individual will to help. Psychological counseling in family and individual conflicts is available. At the entrance of solemn cathedrals, propaganda pamphlets on small tables tell the visitors in what ways the church is trying to alleviate these very timely world problems. Religious bookstores are offering books: for decades consistent protests against nuclear weapons; looking for ways to find the social place of the "elderly" (who are becoming more and more numerous as a

result of better medicine), and the characteristic biological and social role of women.

The historian does not doubt that the church by itself would be unable to stop the armament or to eliminate poverty. Indeed, the modern history of the church is the history of its diminishing role. But it still seems to the historian that since the church addresses social communities as the sums of individuals and since it sees the individual as one with social problems, feelings and sentiments, it is still able to formulate real human and social problems.

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CSO: 2500/240

RESULTS OF ELBLAG PROVINCE REPORTS-ELECTIONS CONFERENCE

Account of Proceedings

Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 18 Jan 84 pp 1,2

[Article by A. Burtowski and W. Nowaczyk: "The PZPR Provincial Reports-Elections Conference in Elblag; As Close as Possible to All Working People; Jerzy Prusiecki First Secretary of the KW"]

[Text] Yesterday in Elblag the Fifth Provincial Reports-Elections Conference of the Polish United Workers' Party was held. The debate was opened by Jerzy Prusiecki, first secretary of the Provincial Committee [KW], who warmly greeted 265 delegates representing 26,500 members and candidates of the party in Elblag Province, as well as numerous guests. Present among them were: Deputy Prime Minister Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Zdzislaw Stepien, member of the Presidium of the Central Audit Commission; General Zygmunt Zielinski, member of the Presidium of the Central Party Control Commission, and head of the Personnel Department in the Ministry of National Defense; and members of the Central Committee from Elblag Province: Stefan Walter, Stanislaw Slawek, Ryszard Zima.

In the debate the following also participated: Franciszek Socha, chairman of the ZSL Provincial Committee; Stanislaw Baranski, chairman of the SD Provincial Committee; Ryszard Swiecicki, chairman of the Provincial People's Council; Ryszard Urlinski, governor of Elblag; Colonel Firefighter Ryszard Szkolnicki, chairman of the Provincial Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]; Colonel Zbigniew Stanczyk, head of the Provincial Office of Internal Affairs; and representatives of social, youth, and trade union organizations, veterans of the Polish People's Army, and veterans of the working class movement.

To chair the proceedings the participants elected Helena Mozejko from Prabuty, Joachim Krull from Braniewo, and Ryszard Rutkowski from Kwidzyn.

After the agenda and the rules of procedure were accepted, and the mandate commission elected, the program report of the outgoing executive board was delivered by Jerzy Prusiecki [resume of the report follows].

The chairmen of the Provincial Audit Commission, Jozef Makowski, and of the

Provincial Party Control Commission, Stanislaw Kowalski, then followed; they presented the results of the activities of those bodies during the outgoing term, and pointed out a number of positive accomplishments in the life of the provincial committee and organization, as well as some outstanding shortcomings.

Colonel Ryszard Urlinski, the governor, then depicted the socioeconomic situation in the region during 1981-83, and presented the main guidelines of the draft plan for the current year. He said that, because of the profound anarchy, by the end of 1981 production in the province unprecedentedly dropped to the 1972 level; regression in crop production and animal breeding, acute market shortage accompanied by simultaneous increase in money supply, as well as significant outflow of productive labor force for retirement, pension, and child-care leave were all painfully experienced. The most difficult economic situation lasted until mid-1982, and then, thanks to the strenuous efforts of the political and administrative authorities and of the working people, the situation gradually started to improve. Despite various continuing difficulties, the province--generally speaking--has in 1983 achieved results better than the national average, and in some areas placed itself among the best. That happened, for instance, as far as the dynamics of growth of industrial production, construction, and agriculture is concerned. The governor also listed some negative phenomena in the economy, such as the alarming drop in cattle stock, and the negative financial results of some State Agricultural Farms [PGR], including the Druzno and Zulawy combines.

The speaker dealt shortly with the functions and activities of the Provincial Defense Committee [WKO] and of public administration organs in the region, and outlined the expected economic results for 1984. He noted that the draft plan maintains preference, inter alia, for feeding the population and improving its housing situation, as well as for health services and market supplies.

Passing to the next item on the agenda, the delegates voted resolutions on the membership of the newly elected Provincial Committee, Audit Commission, and Party Control Commission, as well as on the mode of voting for the KW first secretary. The delegates decided that before the vote for the Provincial Committee, the KW first secretary will be elected by the conference from among its delegates.

A lively, multifacet, businesslike debate then followed.

During the intermissions the leading echelons of the provincial party organizations were elected. The mandate commission moved to reelect Jerzy Prusiecki as the KW first secretary. His candidacy was also recommended by Deputy Prime Minister Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the Central Committee, on behalf of the Politburo of the Central Committee. In a secret ballot 253 delegates (out of 264 valid voters) reelected Jerzy Prusiecki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee, as first secretary of the Elblag Provincial Party Committee.

During the debate many intraparty as well as sociopolitical and economic issues were raised. Considerable attention was paid to the role and the tasks of the party in various working communities. In this context the question of the proper functioning of the principle of democratic centralism was also discussed.

"Nothing about us without us," declared the delegates, underscoring the opinion-making role of the party's rank and file and of primary party organizations.

The need to improve forms and methods of party training as a precondition for better mastery of Marxist-Leninist ideology was also discussed. The decisive importance for the party of the breakthrough resolutions of its Ninth Extraordinary Congress was mentioned several times.

Recent years have brought about an appalling devastation in the popular consciousness in our country, in particular among the younger generation, it was said; hence the enormous tasks the teachers' community has to face. A teacher should, above all, be convinced himself about the ideas he spreads and teaches; at the same time he is responsible for educating his students in the socialist spirit. Not the school alone, but the society as a whole and the family above all are responsible for those matters. The uniformity of the educational process is even more necessary, since our country is subjected to continuous attacks by Western centers of ideological subversion and to manipulation by the domestic underground.

The speakers also dealt with the role and the importance of social and trade union organizations. The PRON is developing into a representative of the collective opinion of the society in our province, and is recognized as such, it was said. As evidence for this, the progress of broad social consultations on the guidelines for the draft electoral law was cited.

In addition to some positive phenomena which indicate the growing active participation of Polish men and women in the developmental process of our country and of our province, there are still some alarming cases of social pathology. The various responsible duties of the Citizens' Militia functionaries were depicted during the debate. But more active participation by the community as a whole in fighting such negative occurrences remains necessary.

The significant activity of the organs of the Citizens' Militia and of the Security Service in maintaining social order was also stressed during the debate. At the same time, it was pointed out that the working class has not and does not succumb to hostile slogans and ideals.

In the following part of the debate the speakers also raised some questions concerning the role and the tasks of the mass media, underscoring, inter alia, the need for more comprehensive projection of the activities of the party and of its elements in resolving issues of social significance.

A theme evoked many times during the debate concerned problems involved with health care in the province and with the functioning of the health service. Accelerating the construction of a new hospital in Kwidzyn and the completion of the provincial general hospital in Elblag were postulated as well.

Among other economic issues, the functioning of the economic reform was also mentioned in the debate. Both the positive results already accomplished by the reforms and some of its negative side effects were mentioned. The delegates

decried the opportunities for excessive and unjustified enrichment by hiking prices, abused by a certain group of private merchants, traders, and black-marketeers, but in some cases also by units of nationalized economy. It was pointed out that, in the speakers' opinion, because of faulty decisions concerning the Fund for Vocational Activization, those enterprises which operate genuinely well and achieve higher labor productivity are being "penalized." The financial and economic condition of some Elblag PGR's frequently gives rise to a situation most difficult to diffuse; often this is precisely the result of a considerable debt burden incurred in the past.

The issue of deficit units of socialized agriculture was supposed to be resolved long ago at the central level, but still there are no binding decisions. During the debate attention was also drawn to ongoing attempts to return to old methods and forms of directing and managing the (formally) independent productive enterprises; they do not promote a good working climate. Neither is it promoted by the lack of developmental prospects for entire branches, defined at the central level. This includes, for instance, the energy branch, vitally important for the Elblag Zamech.

In discussing problems of agricultural production in the province, some speakers pointed to the specific character of local farming, in particular in the Zulawy region. One of the most substantial issues there involves proper care for water supply and land reclamation projects.

Construction of proper access roads remains an urgent task, while another issue touches upon purposeful and complete management of the depressed areas. Some representatives of the countryside and of agriculture paid special attention to the need for ongoing improvement of price relations between agricultural products and means of production.

The party and government decisions on food economy should also be consistently implemented. Modifications of guidelines has negative repercussions on the level and the structure of production. With great concern the speakers mentioned the still unsatisfactory--in relation to social needs--progress in housing construction in such cities as Kwidzyn, Malbork, and Elblag. Attention was also drawn to the need for accelerating repairs of the existing housing assets. Obvious advantages, derived from adaptation of lofts, drying rooms, and other accommodations, were also pointed out.

Attention was drawn to the slowing down of the investment process; as its result, many building projects proceed sluggishly and in a slapdash manner. In this context providing the town managers with some measures of investment authority was postulated.

The problems of protecting the natural environment in the province were also reflected in the debate. Strong contamination of the Vistula Bay, of the Elblag Canal, and of other waters was mentioned in particular. It was pointed out that more sewage treatment plants should be built without delay.

In the debate Zbigniew Czyzewski, Roman Zaboklicki, Franciszek Socha, Zdzislaw

Skowron, Irena Kubas, Ryszard Szkolnicki, Zbigniew Stanczyk, Henryk Diffenbach, Julina Krzysztoszek, Helena Mozejko, Stanislaw Baranski, Augustyn Kirkowski, Krystyna Szepler, Bogdan Wroblewski, Ryszard Malajka, Zdzislaw Kremiski, Jan Meller, Waldemar Kaszuba, Ryszard Zima, Witold Gintowt-Dziewaltowski, Tadeusz Wielguszewski, Henryk Kurzynski, Leokadia Cwirko, and Marian Sobolewski also took the floor.

Deputy Prime Minister Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, underscored in his contribution to the debate the importance of the conference which crowns the reports-elections campaign in Elblag Province. He stressed the need for a perspicuous analysis of the outgoing difficult period in order to formulate the most appropriate and objective conclusions. The secretary of the Central Committee pointed out that a national catastrophe was successfully prevented. Often we do not appreciate it--the deputy prime minister added--but a violation of the world balance of power and a large-scale armed conflict were also prevented. During the last 2 and 1/2 years broad premises for national reconciliation have thus been established.

The speaker claimed that the strength of our party and its leading role in the society have been reconstructed. In this context he underscored the importance of consistent implementation of the program of the Ninth Congress of the party, a program of socialist renewal which provided a permanent turning point in its policies. He recalled that under marital law the most significant legislative regulations were introduced.

The speaker made no bones of the fact that the party and the nation still have many problems to solve. The accumulated difficulties have to be overcome. The political enemy, too, though weaker, has not laid down his arms.

Unfortunately, a part of the population remains passive and distrustful. A special problem stems from the mood of some of the younger people. They should be won over by our party's activities, the speaker added.

Manfred Gorywoda also discussed the positive economic conditions which indicate that the country is coming out of the crisis, even though much still remains to be done. He mentioned the fight against inflation and actions bound to improve the situation on the domestic market. As the last year's results indicate, our program has passed the test and safeguards the positive development of our country, he said. The current year should bring about further improvement. Talking about the present circumstances, the speaker listed, inter alia, the unsatisfactory international situation, American restrictions, as well as the arms race, a perfidious attempt to stifle socialism. In addition, decreased investments, a reduced supply of raw materials and components, a modest increase in employment, and the high indebtedness of our country also render the solution of the crisis more difficult.

To operate under such new circumstances, new methods of management are needed. The working people are still not sufficiently aware of this fact, and therefore the economic education of the work forces is essential. Talking about the implementation of the economic reform, the speaker stressed the role and the

responsibility of the party. He also pointed out that there is no avoiding some modification of those organizational solutions which hamper the implementation of the reform.

Answering questions concerning the modification of the wage system, Manfred Gorywoda recalled that a good system depends chiefly on the enterprises, and is their domain. In this context proper supervision by primary party organizations is necessary.

The secretary of the Central Committee then reviewed some remarks and motions submitted during the debate.

The conference proceeded to elect 31 members of the Provincial Committee, 21 alternate members, as well as 31 members of the Audit Commission and 31 members of the Provincial Party Control Commission.

Jozef Makowski was reelected chairman of the Provincial Audit Commission, while Wlodzimierz Lewkowicz, the erstwhile vice chairman, was elected chairman of the Provincial Party Control Commission.

Because of the late hour, the elections of the KW executive board and secretariat were postponed until Friday.

To end the debate, the delegates passed a resolution. Its resume follows.

First Secretary's Report

Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 18 Jan 84 p 3

[Resume of a report of the executive board of the PZPR Provincial Committee in Elblag, presented at the provincial reports-elections conference: "Time for Fighting, Reconciliation, Construction"]

[Text] In his introduction, Jerzy Prusiecki, first secretary of the PZPR Provincial Committee, declared that in the outgoing term the provincial party organization has traveled a long route in order to remain the same party, but not an unchanged one. It has been a period of struggle for maintaining the Marxist-Leninist character of the party, its unity and cohesion, a period of struggle for the purity of its ranks, of controversy and discussion concerning its program of action and the place and the role of the party in society. It has been, and still remains, a period of strenuous efforts to rebuild the efficiency and the effectiveness of all party echelons and primary organizations in the region, a period of patient attempts to regain the trust of the population, to rebuild from scratch many social structures, to determine new rules of co-operation with its allies and, finally, a period of fundamental changes in the style and methods of guidance and leadership.

Today--the first secretary of the KW pointed out--the provincial party organization has completed the work of restoring order in its ranks and has regained numerical stability. Slowly but systematically, the number of admissions to the party has begun to grow. The committees and their executive boards work

more systematically. This has been proven by the reports-elections meetings and conferences, which have become an important factor in strengthening the provincial party organization. We are fully discharging the duties derived from the principles of intraparty discipline and of democratic centralism. We have got rid of the excessive centralism which used to paralyze the party's spirit of enterprise and criticism and of the lethal pseudodemocracy which negates centralism and thus breeds the danger of turning the party into a debating society.

The speaker pointed out that the Provincial Committee fully respects all that is new that stems from increased intraparty democratization. This concerns, in particular, honoring the rights of primary party organizations, for instance, in recommending leading cadres, determining the shape of all party echelons at all levels, every party member's right to criticize and to express his own opinion before decisions are made. We fully respect the independence and the unquestionable character of decisions made by party control commissions, and their right to judge the behavior of every party member, regardless of the function he fulfills.

Jerzy Prusiecki then discussed the importance of the elaborated system of intraparty information and the methods of polling public opinion about the most essential issues--those, too, are meaningful elements of party activity which serve to increase the knowledge and the aptitude for party work, and at the same time promote the decisionmaking process. He stressed the significance of proper decisions, made not only in view of the immediate prospects, but of the long-term perspectives as well. He pointed out that the lesson of more independent action, without waiting for decisions "from above" in matters for which one is responsible, has been assimilated throughout the province. But whenever central authorities were asked for help, they could always be counted on. There is growing general conviction that the leading role of our party is accomplished while the independence of all the organizations and all their rights, as well as--which should be strongly underscored--all the duties and responsibilities derived from their statutes, are being fully respected.

The KW first secretary described the improving cooperation between the PZPR, ZSL, and SD in the region, including their harmonious joint attempt to normalize the sociopolitical situation, to shape their working climate, discretion, and responsibility, to solve all the controversies through the might of argument, not through the argument of might; this concerns both the issues of personnel policy and their efforts to promote the provincial economy, in particular agriculture, handicrafts, and small manufacture. The actions aimed at reconciliation with all those who accept our systemic and alliance principles, and who in their actions are guided by patriotism and by the Polish *raison d'etat*, have been and remain fruitful.

The speaker then stressed the importance and the role of the PRON, whose elements in the province have demonstrated a spirit of enterprise and introduced many valuable initiatives; at present they are concentrating in particular on matters related to the electoral law.

Jerzy Prusiecki discussed the important function of the people's councils and the high rank of councilmen-members of the party, and then cited examples of how the Provincial Committee and the entire party organization strive to facilitate the statutory activity of the new trade union movement. He said that at present the trade unions or their nuclei are already active in 80 percent of all the enterprises and institutions; they number about 33,000 members, that is to say, one-third of all those employed in the region, and promote purposeful activity which benefits the working people. Similar attempts have been undertaken with regard to a strong self-management movement, in which the party is strongly interested. In Elblag it already has gained considerable accomplishments, even though not equally satisfactory everywhere. The role and the position of employees' self-management and of rural self-management are clearly visible, but even in cities of rich experience and old traditions the activity of tenants' self-management has weakened. Generally speaking, the cooperation between self-management bodies, and party, trade union, and youth organizations is proceeding well. There is still a lot to do, in particular with regard to the development of the workplaces and of production, as well as with regard to the introduction of incentive systems of wages, costs, and quality of produced goods.

Discussing the position of the party in youth organizations, the speaker pointed out that the recent period, when out of concern for their own independence many youth activists refused to cooperate with the PZPR organizations, now belongs to the past. By now the need for cooperation and its advantages have become better understood; one should be present wherever decisions of interest to the young people are made, that is to say, in the people's councils, in the PRON, in employees' councils, and in trade union organizations, where the participation of the young is still unsatisfactory. The socialist and patriotic education of the youth, its contribution to the construction of a better future, are of utmost importance.

Slowly, sometimes with difficulties and misunderstandings, for which both parties are to blame, we base our relationship with the leading state administration and economic management cadres on new foundations, the KW first secretary said. He stated that the province has at its disposal good cadres, professional, involved, and deeply patriotic ones; the party has always defended them against unjustified charges, and will continue to do so. Our party echelons and organizations, he pointed out, never replace the leading cadres or substitute for them, they begrudge them neither their successes nor their responsibilities; on the contrary, the party contributes to promoting a climate of good work and labor discipline. But we have the right and the duty to take part in outlining the economic program, to participate in its implementation, and to check the accomplished results. We shall improve our activity in that area.

The first secretary then briefly discussed the organizational and social makeup of the party in the province, drawing attention to the still unsatisfactory--despite unquestioned efforts made--results of ideological work and of party schooling, as well as the party's impact on various communities in shaping responsible attitudes; Some PZPR members are still incapable of standing up and defending the party line with determination and conviction, and sometimes they

are tainted by refusal to assume responsibility. Additional effort is needed to eliminate the surviving shortcomings and to strengthen positive phenomena.

Jerzy Prusiecki dealt at some length with the party's influence on the provincial economy. He pointed out that the experience of the outgoing term indicates that the party's resolutions and accomplishments have always been judged by the population according to the economic situation, market supply, wage level, and the extent to which its vital requirements have been satisfied. Hence certain actions which have brought about many desirable effects.

This concerns the improving industrial production in the province, construction, good crops in agriculture, and high level of procurement of grain and other agricultural products. In the trade sector and in some municipal utilities improvement is considerable, even though the progress has been rather unsatisfactory and breeds a lot of social discontent.

Despite those and other propitious results and trends in the economy, there are still many faults which have been pointed out throughout the reports-elections meetings and conferences all over the province. Attention was drawn, inter alia, to the often faulty employment structure, underutilized production capacities, occasional unsatisfactory labor discipline, excessive costs of production, disappointing utilization of working time, even though in this respect a considerable improvement has been noted. Low quality of production still poses a problem, while the issue of modernization of goods and of technological renovation of the enterprises has been neglected. The completion dates of many important investment projects have been delayed, and the lack of plots equipped for housing construction, including single-family houses, has become a sore point. In agriculture it has been hard to level major differences in productivity between farms of similar condition. The drop in cattle breeding has become alarming, another problem stems from pollution of the natural environment, as well as from especially painful and dangerous occurrences of social pathology, despite many efforts undertaken in that area.

In the final part of his report, the KW first secretary touched upon the struggle against the enemies of socialism, outlining some external and domestic threats and the need to keep them in mind. He then underscored the importance of the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic, and expressed his conviction that the inhabitants of Elblag Province, who have given so many proofs of their generosity, involvement, and genuine patriotism, will do all they can to celebrate properly the festive jubilee of our country by increased production efforts, by better utilization of the technological infrastructure, by increased labor productivity, by improving the esthetic appearance and order in the cities and in the countryside.

To sum up, Jerzy Prusiecki appealed for the initiation of social initiatives to honor the 40th anniversary, and added: "Let our joint effort, targeted at the most socially important sectors, become another step in the course of reconstructing the unity and mutual goodwill among the population of Elblag Province."

POLAND

RESULTS OF LUBLIN PROVINCE REPORTS-ELECTIONS CONFERENCE REPORTED

Account of Proceedings

Lublin SZTANDAR LUDU in Polish 18 Jan 84 pp 1,2

[Report prepared by Jerzy Denisiuk, Leslaw Gnot, Jozef Kuznicki and Tadeusz Kwasniewski: "We Shall Persistently Continue to Implement the Resolutions of the 9th Party Congress: 20th Lublin Province PZPR Reports-Elections Conference; Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee, Participated in the Deliberations; The Conference Resolved on a Program of Action and Elected New [Province Party] Authorities; Comrade Wieslaw Skrzydlo Elected First Secretary of the Province Committee"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface in the original source]

[Text] /On 17 January [84] the 20th Province Reports-Elections Conference held its deliberations in Lublin. The deliberations were attended by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, who was cordially greeted. Delegates of the province party organization with its more than 50,000 members assessed the 2.5 years long expiring term of office of the province party authorities. Following a wide-ranging and lively discussion during which comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski also took the floor, elections of the new Province Committee, Province Audit Commission and Province Party Control Commission were held and a program of action was voted./ (OWN SERVICE)/

/The conference room of the PZPR Province Committee. Located centrally is the national emblem and next to it the extremely topical slogan "The Achievements of the 40 Years of People's Poland Are the Cause of the Entire Nation and We Can Multiply Them Only Through United Effort Under the Leadership of the PZPR." Next to the table of the Presidium stands a bust of Lenin./

/Nine o'clock. The 324 delegates welcome with cordial applause the conference guests striding into the room, with Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first

secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, in the van./

/A moment later the flag of the PZPR Province Committee is solemnly carried into the auditorium./

/The floor is taken by Wieslaw Skrzydlo, first secretary of the Province Committee. In his brief introductory speech he conveys greetings to Poland's Capital, Warsaw, in behalf of the conference participants, considering that it is precisely on 17 January that it, and together with it the entire nation, is celebrating the 39th anniversary of its liberation./

Welcoming comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, comrade Skrzydlo stressed that the fact that the General was born on Lublin soil carries an eloquent significance to the province party organization.

Comrade Skrzydlo also greeted the following persons who arrived at the conference: Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Central Audit Commission; Div Gen Longin Lozowiecki, member of the Presidium of the Central Party Control Commission; Stanislaw Kukuryka, minister of construction and building materials industry; Jan Kaminski, chairman of the Main Administration of SAMOPOMOC CHLOPSKA [Peasant Self-Help] CZSR [Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives]; the Parliament deputies participating in the deliberations, including the Builder of People's Poland Brig Gen Pawel Dabek; representatives of the leadership of the province political parties--Edward Harasim, chairman of the ZSL [United Peasant Party] Province Committee and Henryk Lusiewicz, chairman of the SD [Democratic Party] Province Committee; Stanislaw Zgrzywa, chairman of the WRN [Province People's Council]; Stanislaw Rostworowski, chairman of the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] Province Council; and top administrators of the Province Office headed by Tadeusz Wilk, Lublin Province Governor.

He also welcomed the numerous party and public activists listening to the conference's deliberations, including comrade Piotr Karpiuk, former first secretary of the Lublin Province PZPR Committee.

Next, the conference selected the following three comrades as co-chairpersons of deliberations: Kazimierz Dragan, Zdzislaw Piech and Gustaw Rebach. The working part of the conference began.

The delegates voted upon the agenda and procedural rules for the deliberations and elected the following commissions: Mandate, Election, and Resolutions. This did not take too much time, because the procedure and the membership of the commissions had been discussed earlier among the delegates--at the consultation meetings preceding the conference.

Next, the floor was again taken by by comrade Wieslaw Skrzydlo who, on behalf of the Executive Board of the Province Committee, presented a report introducing the discussion (highlights of that report are published on p 3 of this issue).

The delegates responded with applause to the reading of a telegram of greetings from the party authorities in Brest Oblast, Belorussian SSR, the partner region of Lublin Province.

The Mandate Commission announced its findings, stating that 324 of the 332 elected delegates were attending the deliberations, and that six of the eight absent comrades had important reasons for their absence.

In his turn, Eugeniusz Pyc, the chairman of the Province Audit Commission (WKR), took the floor. His speech complemented the written WKR report presented to the delegates.

He stated that during the expiring term of office the activities of audit commissions at all levels in the province were especially geared toward monitoring the effectiveness of the implementation of party resolutions and that these activities should be expanded in further party practice. This concerns especially strengthening the effectiveness of performance of basic party organizations (POP) by monitoring the assignment and execution of party tasks, verifying the efficacy of ideological and propaganda activities and making sure that the party aktiv would be closely linked to the activities of their local party organizations.

Following this speech, the Election Commission recommended to the delegates comrade Wieslaw Skrzydlo as a candidate for first secretary of the Province Committee, at the same time noting his scientific contributions and accomplishments in party and public activities closely linked to the Lublin region.

On behalf of the Politburo and speaking for himself, comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski recommended to the delegates the candidacy of Wojciech Skrzydlo, stressing that the central party authorities value highly the achievements of comrade Skrzydlo in directing the province party organization during an extremely difficult period and that they also prize highly his political activism and commitment, wisdom, poise, and a style of work that consists in, among other things, maintaining close links with the public.

The Polling Commission started to prepare secret balloting while the conference continued its discussion.

The floor was taken by comrade Gustaw Syska, chairman of the Province Party Control Commission (WKKP). Complementing the written report presented to the delegates, he stressed that party control commissions in the province have been focusing on measures intended to consolidate the ideological and organizational cohesion of the party's ranks, and that these objectives are being promoted not only by their verdicts but also by numerous personal talks. Speaking of tasks for the future, he declared that the control commissions should strive to make all party members follow the requirement of providing to others examples of outstanding labor, displaying an irreproachable ethical attitude and actively opposing any violation of the norms of the life of society.

Comrade Adam Osinski, first secretary of the POP at the Casting Department of the Truck Factory (FSC), discussed rallying the workforce round the factory's economic tasks. Last year's targets were exceeded by 12 percent, labor productivity increased, and the profits attained were largely allocated for raising the previously low wages at the factory. But the workforce is surprised by certain new retroactive rules of the economic reform which may result in a reduction of wages as well as in lower allotments of materials for the first half of this year.

Comrade Osinski stated that sales of the Zuk's manufactured during the last 25 years totaled about 250 billion zlotys in current prices but only the microscopic sum of 350 million zlotys has been spent on modernizing the factory.

Efforts of designers resulted in devising a new economical model of a diesel-engined delivery van, but the policy of the central levels regarding the start-up of its production still remains unclear and inconsistent.

Comrade Wlodzimierz Gajos, farmer of Zezulin Village in Ludwin Gmina [parish], raised issues immensely important to Lublin agriculture: the water supply of the countryside and agriculture. About 100 villages suffer constant water shortages and approximately another 200 periodic shortages. Yet only two or three water supply systems are being built annually in the province at present. The province can cope on its own neither with this problem nor with the question of streamlining the functioning of the Wieprz-Krzna Canal, nor with water management in the valley of the Wieprz. One way out would be undertaking coordinated large-scale projects and carrying them out under orders placed by the government. He also appealed to agricultural service providers for more efficient work that would save time to farmers--and pay off in improved output.

Comrade Stanislaw Grabina, scientific associate at the Marie Curie-Sklodowska University (UMCS), devoted his speech mainly to the role of the intelligentsia and the problems of the Lublin academic community. He declared that during the past 40 years tremendous changes have taken place on the country's cultural map and new flexible research centers have arisen. One of these centers is Lublin, where several higher educational institutions are operating. He also protested against the elimination of correspondence studies, because they have afforded a chance for the acquisition of knowledge to a large group of youth. Further he emphasized the need to include all academic faculty in the socialist process of upbringing youth. The point is that the higher schools should not graduate ideologically vacillating persons.

Comrade Gustaw Rebacz, first secretary of the Lublin City PZPR Committee, discussed the issues most vital to the city and named as the top priorities the issue of housing construction, the growing water shortage and the question of modernizing the public transit system. All these problems are yet to be solved. In addition, the construction of the theatre building is yet to be completed.

Tadeusz Wilk, Lublin Province Governor, focused chiefly on the socio-economic situation in the province and outlined the principal directions of action of the state administration. He declared that symptoms of improvement are evident in many fields of the economy, especially in agriculture. Crop production has been good, but livestock production has declined. The supplies of coal, fertilizers and certain machinery for Lublin countryside and agriculture have improved. A major vexation continues to be the underdevelopment of the processing facilities in the dairy, sugar, grain-milling and fruit and vegetable processing industries. Higher outlays should be allocated for land reclamation and the construction of rural water supply systems. It is becoming a urgent task to expand the capacities of construction enterprises, because the "housing famine" is extensive throughout the province.

Next, the chairman of the polling commission appointed to oversee the election of first secretary of the Province Committee announced the election results. Of the 324 delegates, 318 took part in the voting. The candidacy of comrade Wieslaw Skrzydlo was supported by 316 votes. The announcement of the election results drew applause in the auditorium. The newly elected first secretary of the Province Committee Wieslaw Skrzydlo briefly expressed his thanks for the confidence shown in him and declared that he would spare no effort in his work for the party and society.

Next, the conference considered the question of the numerical membership of province party authorities. It resolved that the Province Committee would consist of 99 members and 25 candidate members; the Province Audit Commission, 35 members; and the Province Party Control Commission, 41 members.

After that, candidates for membership in these bodies began to be nominated.

The next discussant, comrade Henryk Spyra, electrician at the Pulawy PBP [State Industrial Construction Enterprise], pointed to many minor but vexatious shortages. He illustrated this with specific examples (dynamo brushes, glass covers for automobile lights). He also discussed seeming savings and seeming labor-saving suggestions which ultimately prove to be very costly to us. Later others--the government, the authorities--are blamed for all these shortages and shortcomings.

Comrade Maria Berzyska, director of Combined Economics School No 3 in Lublin, spoke with great concern on matters relating to the upbringing of youth and the situation of the educational system and the teaching community. The fundamental task of teachers is a good upbringing of youth for the socialist fatherland. Examples to be followed should be found in progressive traditions. The Lublin region can boast of shining pages in the annals of recent history, and they should be shown to youth. An occasion for this is provided by the coming 40th anniversary of People's Poland.

Comrade Tadeusz Bodziak, miner at the Leczna PRG [State Mine], declared: "Even during the most difficult period our crews worked as usual. The 8 years of building the new coal basin abounded both in successes and in dramas." Next, the speaker pointed to the problems complicating the daily life of miners and

their families, such as the housing shortage, the scarcity of stores and service establishments and the need to improve public transit.

Comrade Mieczyslaw Ciebien, first secretary of the PZPR plant committee at the Swidnik Transportation Equipment Plant, spoke of the recent past. He declared that some people let themselves be fooled by the trashy slogans of our ideological opponents. Currently the party organizations at the plant are strengthening their authority. During the past term of office 12 candidate members were admitted to the party. Mostly they are young people. The plant has exceeded its output targets. The problem of the further production of motorcycles and applying the assumptions of the economic reform is yet to be solved.

Comrade Jadwiga Bochra, farmer of Opole Gmina, spoke about issues of concern to the countryside and agriculture. She said: "The further intensification of agricultural production largely hinges on the development of road-building, rural water supply and the supplies of construction materials and machinery to the countryside." She stated that only 400 of the 3,000 farms in the Opole region have water supply systems. Another problem is the installation of telephones in the countryside. Farmers would willingly pay for this purpose, if only the possibilities for hooking them up to the telephone network would be provided.

Brig Gen Bernard Naregowski, chief of the Province Internal Affairs Office (WUSW) in Lublin, devoted his speech to discussing the state of law and order in Lublin Province. He declared that the stabilization of the public mood is already evident. But this does not mean that the organs of enforcement should relax their vigilance. Speculation, theft, waste and other manifestations of social pathology will be suppressed with due vigor.

Next, Edward Harasim, chairman of the ZSL Province Committee, conveyed to the conference cordial greetings from ZSL members in Lublin Province. In his speech he pointed to the new principles of cooperation between the party [PZPR] and the ZSL as well as to the growing bonds of the alliance between workers and peasants.

The next discussant, comrade Tadeusz Czlonka, senior foreman at the JEDNOSC Labor Cooperative in Krasnik, devoted his comments to problems of youth and the work of youth organizations. Referring to the difficult housing situation, the speaker stated that Krasnik's youth has taken an active part in solving this problem. It is precisely in that city that the first so-called patronage housing has been built. At present a shortage of suitable building lots impedes the development of this form of construction.

In his turn, Henryk Lusiewicz, chairman of the Lublin Province SD Committee, conveyed to the conference ardent greetings from the members and leadership of the SD.

Problems of health care and performance of health service were the topics discussed by comrade Zenon Szczekala, director of the Lublin City Health Care Center (ZOZ). He viewed the completion of the hospital in the Weglin Quarter

as the most important issue. The present pace of the construction of that project does not assure its completion before 1990. The matter is urgent inasmuch as there is at present a shortage of about 2,000 hospital beds in Lublin Province. To improve the situation in medicine, the facilities and medical equipment operated by plant health services should be made more widely accessible and utilized better.

Comrade Tadeusz Bochniarz, chairman of the Wolka Lisowska Labor Cooperative, focused on the problems of socialized agriculture. He stated that producer cooperatives in Lublin Province contributed significantly to the solution of food problems. Their production potential is still considerable. This especially concerns livestock raising and the cultivation of such crops as hops.

Next the conference delegates started the electoral process.

Following elections to province party authorities by secret ballot and a subsequent brief lunch pause, the conference resumed its deliberations, continuing the discussion.

Comrade Jerzy Wisniewski, deputy department director at the Pulawy Nitrogen Works, declared that the workforce is aware of the economic and political importance of the production designated for the needs of agriculture. A broader expansion of production is being made possible by the limited supplies of the principal raw material, i.e. gas. [as published] Before these supplies are increased--as anticipated from the construction of the new gas pipeline from the Soviet Union--worn equipment would have to be renovated. But the plant must receive greater material assistance as well as aid in recruiting prime contractors. It is not capable either of accumulating on its own the funds needed to cope with the tightened requirements for environmental protection. The speaker declared that revisions in the enterprise taxation system are making it questionable whether the present wage ceiling--which is not maximal anyway--can be maintained.

Comrade Tadeusz Fita, editor-in-chief of 'SZTANDAR LUDU,' discussed the current tasks of the journalist community and declared that the presentation of an objectivized picture of our recent history is a tremendous factor in upbringing work. Speaking of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland, he stressed that the Lublin journalist community will strive to stress the role of the Lublin region in the struggle for freedom as well as its efforts to promote the postwar reconstruction of the country and the region. It will also strive to win public support for the reform and the changes occurring in the country as well as to popularize all social initiatives intended to spur the participation of individuals and collectives in these changes. It sets itself the task of an honest presentation of the activities of all party elements. The speaker also drew attention to the need to tackle energetically the issue of the neglected typographical industry in Lublin.

Comrade Jozef Janiszewski, foreman at the PKP [Polish State Railroads] Locomotive Roundhouse in Lublin, declared, among other things, that the

activities of his party community at present are at their most mature and that it is aware of the tasks awaiting it. The railroaders know that the economy and customers demand of them an improved quality of performance, but they also expect the customers to show understanding. Given the keen shortage of railroad cars, they should not be treated as disposable containers or rolling warehouses. Referring to the difficult investment and social problems of the railroaders, he appealed for the cooperation of local authorities in solving them.

Comrade Zdzislaw Wiecek, chairman of the Board of the Agricultural Cooperative Circle (SKR) in Nowodwor, stated that the countryside is aware that the basic principles of the agricultural policy outlined at the 9th Congress are being implemented. But there also is some inconsistency in these activities. He mentioned the growing disparity in incomes between town and country, the keen shortage of minor agricultural implements and the inadequacy of efforts to improve the conditions of the development of culture and education in the countryside. He declared, citing his own community as an example, that the countryside demonstrates its willingness to support with civic deeds all measures to improve the infrastructure of agriculture.

Comrade Pawel Medykowski, farmer of Niedrzwica Duza Gmina, said that party members should not be discouraged by difficulties, and neither should they be passive observers of the course of events. Every individual party member must have his own party assignment and implement it consistently. Special attention should be paid to individuals recommended for executive posts. Every mistaken decision produces a tremendously negative educational influence. The results achieved by the farmers of Niedrzwica Gmina demonstrate that, given a rational influencing of and approach to people, quite acceptable results can be achieved--even during the [economic] crisis.

Comrade Ryszard Dykta, driver at the Freight Department of the Pulawy State Motor Transport (PKS), discussed measures prompting people to improve the quality of their performance. But he also discussed the anomalies and absurdities still reigning in our economic life and causing substantial losses. As an example he mentioned the local decisionmaking on the Saturday-off system in the provinces, which paralyzes interprovince transportation, as well as the fact that so many trailer-less trucks still cruise in the country.

Comrade Stanislaw Maziarz, foreman at the forging department of the Truck Factory (FSC), declared that party organizations are arduously rebuilding their authority among the workforces and a growing number of people trustfully turn to them for help in difficult matters. They should not be disappointed. But this means that we must be uncompromising toward evils, respond to the issues of concern to workforces and adopt only well-considered and realistic resolutions--and once they are adopted, implement them consistently.

At present there is a special sensitivity about social justice. Since that is so, we should absolutely attempt to assure the worthwhileness of good work alone, so that people would not be demoralized by the ease of earnings in the private sector, so that, e.g. all those working under conditions noxious to health would receive equal remuneration.

He proposed the establishment of a lecturer training system to provide the whole of party organizations with comrades prepared to give lectures.

Comrade Jerzy Szala, driver at the Lublin Municipal Transit Enterprise (MPK), discussed the activities within the plant party organizations to promote the party's political influence. He spoke of the difficult work and situation of urban transit in Lublin, which annually carries 200 million passengers. Streamlining its operations requires an expansion of its facilities as well as of the enterprise's social services. He also stressed the expediency of developing trolleybus traction in urban transit.

Comrade Stanislaw Reszko expressed in his speech anxiety about the difficult situation of the Truck Factory in Lublin, due to the need to introduce a new truck design with a diesel engine as well as due to inadequate supplies which threaten work stoppages and the cessation of production.

He declared: "We can't accept a situation in which the rooms of Lublin's largest factory would stand empty. I believe that, through our efforts and with the assistance of the authorities, we shall succeed in causing a new truck, needed by the national economy, bearing a masque with Lublin's emblem, to appear on our roads."

Comrade Andrzej Garlicki, rector of the Lublin Polytechnic, raised various issues, including international affairs, focusing on aspects of the upbringing of youth and the services of science to the national economy. He declared that the efforts of the most committed teachers are beginning to produce results in the form of a gradual change in the attitudes of student youth.

He said that the Lublin Polytechnic serves the economy well. The approximately 400 patents granted are an eloquent proof of this. But these results could have been still better if it had not been for the numerous bureaucratic obstacles with which the path of inventive research thought is strewn, if these results had been properly appreciated and rapidly applied in practice.

Comrade Wieslaw Brodowski of the Krasnik Precision Bearings Factory (FLT) described the difficult but effective process of maturation of the party aktiv that emerged in previous elections from among persons for the most part lacking any considerable previous experience. The plant party organization achieved consolidation during the difficult period of combatting the forces of the opposition and is increasingly effective in recovering the confidence, support and recognition of a majority of the workforce. Despite the decline in its workforce, the factory is fulfilling the plans for increasing labor productivity. The new wage principles stimulate production activism and provide incentives for better and more effective work. Even so, the plant party organization, the management and the workforce perceive the existence of additional unutilized potential whose exploitation is a task of the present.

Much attention is devoted by the party organization, jointly with the trade unions, to meeting the needs as regards such urgent problems as the shortages of housing, schools and cultural and recreational facilities. For some time,

the inadequate activism in ideological-educational work used to be a shortcoming in the performance of the party at the Krasnik FLT. Last year, party training was expanded and a branch of the Evening University of Marxism-Leninism (WUML) opened.

The front of ideological activity is being gradually strengthened.

/The next person to take the floor was Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee. (The text of his speech will be published in tomorrow's edition of our newspaper.)/

The floor was next taken by a delegation from the newest work establishment in the Lublin region--the large Ursus Iron Foundry. It reported that the recently opened foundry has successfully started to produce castings and invited comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski--if only his schedule would permit--to visit the plant and its workforce.

Therewith the discussion was closed. Thirty-five comrades reported their comments directly for publication in the minutes of the conference.

The polling commission announced the results of the secret-ballot elections to the authorities of the party province organization, naming the members of the Province Committee (99 members and 25 candidate members), the Province Audit Commission (WKR) (35 members) and the Province Party Control Commission (WKKP) (41 members).

The first plenary session of the newly elected Province Committee was held for the purpose of electing by secret ballot the Executive Board of the Province Committee (see inset). At the same time, the WKR and WKKP also constituted themselves: comrade Eugeniusz Pyc was re-elected chairman of the Province Audit Commission and comrade Jozef Mikoda was elected chairman of the Province Party Control Commission. The results of these elections were announced to the body of the delegates.

The final part of the deliberations was devoted by the conference to adopting the program of action of the province party organization for its new term of office. The main points of that program will be discussed in the coming issues of 'SZTANDAR LUDU.'

/The deliberations ended in the late hours of the evening. Closing them, comrade Wieslaw Skrzydlo stated that, among ther things, the conference culminated the contentually rich reports-elections campaign of the province party organization. In ending this campaign we are aware of difficult tasks and its results will assist in the difficult but consistent activities in behalf of socialist renewal and leading the country out of the crisis./

/Success will hinge on the ideological commitment and activist attitude of the general party membership as well as on winning the society over to positive actions. We are aware that the key to the solution of the complex problems of the Lublin region lies above all in our own hands. But in some matters aid from the central authorities is desirable and expected. Among these matters

comrade Wieslaw Skrzydlo mentioned the decision as regards continuing the construction of the LZW [expansion unknown], completing the work on the Wieprz-Krzna Canal and the sensitive--to the public opinion--problem of completing the construction of the new theatre building in Lublin./

/The speaker expressed his thanks for cooperation to his closest co-workers, comrades Henryk Domzal, Janusz Manko and Gustaw Syska, who ceased to exercise leading party functions./

/He also thanked all the delegates for participating in the conference's work. He turned to the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee with cordial expressions of thanks for taking an active part in the conference, while at the same time expressing the hope that, in connection with the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the PRL, this would not be his last visit to the Lublin region this year./

The flag of the Province Committee was solemnly carried out of the conference room. The conference ended with singing "The International."

Our report on the conference should be complemented with several additional significant items of information.

During the intermission a delegation from the Province Board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy (ZBoWiD) met with comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. He was handed a letter referring to the recent celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the People's Polish Army (LWP), stressing the share of the Polish Army in the national liberation struggle, the reconstruction and modernization of the country and the consolidation of people's rule as well as of the achievements of socialism. The letter emphasized the personal contribution of Gen Jaruzelski to this cause. That was an extremely pleasant aspect of the conference.

Following the tradition, on the day of the deliberations, delegations authorized by the conference placed wreaths and bouquets of flowers at the monument of Boleslaw Bierut and on the tombs of eminent activists of the revolutionary movement: Michal Wojtowicz, Bazyl Holod, Ryszard Wojcik and Waclaw Rozga, in the Lublin cemetery; Jan Slawinski in the Lubartow cemetery; Aleksander Szymanski in the Rzeczyca Ziemianska cemetery; and Jozef Dechnik in the Bilgoraj cemetery.

It is worth noting that the conference received numerous telegrams with wishes of successful deliberations from party organizations, plant workforces and individuals.

In the rooms outside the auditorium an interesting exposition of posters relating to the history of the worker movement was held.

The bookstand and the "photonewspaper" providing ongoing information about events at the conference, produced by photoreporters from Lublin newspapers, enjoyed great popularity among the delegates.

Reporters from the press, radio and television, not only local but also central, were present in large numbers at the conference.

Executive Board Members

Lublin SZTANDAR LUDU in Polish 18 Jan 84 p 2

[Unsigned report: "Members of the Executive Board of the Lublin Province PZPR Committee"]

[Text] Maria Berzyska, director of the Combined Economics School in Lublin; Tadeusz Bodziak, PRG [State Mine] miner in Leczna; Michal Bokiniec, secretary of the PZPR Province Committee; Tadeusz Borszynski, secretary of the PZPR Province Committee; Wojciech Golacik, fitter at the Swidnik Transportation Equipment Plant; Jozef Janiszewski, fitter-foreman at the PKP [Polish State Railroads] Locomotive Roundhouse in Lublin; Antoni Janoszczyk, secretary of the PZPR Province Committee; Stanislaw Maziarz, foreman at the foundry of the Truck Factory (FSC); Bernard Naregowski, Brig Gen, chief of the Province Internal Affairs Office (WUSW); Andrzej Niedzwiecki, farmer of Wawolnica Gmina [parish]; Jan Pirog, Brig Gen, chief of the Province Military Headquarters (WSZW); Witold Przybylski, secretary of the PZPR Province Committee; Gustaw Rebacz, first secretary of the Lublin city party committee; Gabriel Sekula, grinding machine operator at the Precision Bearings Factory (FLT) in Krasnik; Wieslaw Skrzydlo, first secretary of the PZPR Province Committee; Zdzislaw Slotwinski, Deputy Lublin Province Governor; Jozef Smolarz, farmer of Niemce Gmina; Henryk Spyra, electrician at the Pulawy State Industrial Construction Enterprise (PBP); Andrzej Szpringer, secretary of the PZPR Province Committee; Alicja Wieleba, director of the Social Services Center at the Lublin WPHW [expansion unknown]; Stanislaw Zgrzywa, chairman of the Province People's Council (WRN).

First Secretary's Report

Lublin SZTANDAR LUDU in Polish 18 Jan 84 p 3

[Summary: "The Party at the Head of the Renewal Process: Highlights of the Report of the Executive Board of the Lublin Province PZPR Committee to the 20th Province Report-Elections Conference"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface in the source]

[Text] /The first part of the report of the Executive Board analyzed the socio-political situation and the events and processes shaping that situation. On the basis of that analysis, several principal problems were considered./

The question has been asked as to what is our status as the province party organization following the stormy events and persistent political work for the last 2.5 years.

On assessing the current status of the province party organization with its 49,709 members and candidate members associated within 2,472 basic and branch party organization, it can be stated that this is an organization with a clearly growing level of political and organizational cohesiveness and rising intra-party discipline and ability to carry out its initiatives.

An evident strengthening of the party has taken place in nearly every community, and this evaluation is confirmed by the course of the reports-elections campaign.

We must bear in mind, however, that we are dealing with a marked diminution in the worker core of the organization. This is an unfavorable phenomenon and all the more reason why the party, as the reflector of the interests of the working class and nearly all working people, should pay great attention to the voice of the workers, to their needs and expectations, and know how to create and implement on that basis its program of action.

The course and results of the elections indicate that the performance of the aktiv at various levels has been thoroughly evaluated. First secretaries have been replaced in about 38 percent of the basic party organizations (POP). Most of the newly elected first secretaries are, though, experienced persons who had previously exercised party functions or were active in social organizations. Major changes also have taken place in the membership of the POP executive boards, party echelons, and party committees at all levels.

The campaign also bore fruit in the form of a large number of proposals and recommendations most of which were submitted to the local party organizations or echelons, which merits emphasis. In general, the fulfillment of the recommendations made during the previous campaign as well as during the now ended term of office has been positively assessed. A growing number of party echelons and organizations is paying due attention to the implementation of recommendations.

The discussion has been characterized by a broad thematic diversity and a businesslike nature. But too few comments pertained to the party itself, to its functioning and methods of work, as well as to the analysis of the causes of difficulties and failures. The criticism of passive attitudes also has been too restrained.

/Regarding current problems, the report offered a reminder of the fact that the struggle against the hostile forces persists even if its form and conditions have changed, and that this refers to both the ideological-political and the socio-economic domains./

This struggle is also waged wherever raw and other materials are being squandered, wherever waste and a poor organization of labor exist, and wherever labor-saving measures and inventions meet with impediments.

Similarly, it is waged wherever performance is poor, work is shoddy, anti-socialist propaganda and rumors are disseminated, the representatives of the authorities are arrogant, words differ from deeds, and the attitude toward life is nihilist; wherever, finally, the concerns of the society are ignored and privatism is pursued.

We should perceive all these problems, this entire complex whole, behind the formulations of the thesis "For a greater [national] accord and a greater struggle." This thesis should be accepted as the guidepost of day-by-day party work.

One of our priority tasks continues to be rebuilding trust in the party and the party's authority. We can accomplish this only through consistent everyday action.

A change in the style of work of party echelons and organizations has also been required by the difficult political situation in the Lublin countryside. The leadership of the Province Committee has, among other things, held a number of meetings with activist members of the supervisory councils of cooperatives, trade unions and branch associations. Together with the ZSL [United Peasant Party] and the youth movement, during our past term of office we also took a number of measures intended to spur the activism of the rising generation in the countryside.

Effective action requires well-trained cadres. On the one hand, this involves the introduction and conduct of an effective personnel policy and on the other, the continual advancement of capabilities and knowledge. The need for ideology-mindedness and education and self-education within the party has been strongly stressed at the 13th Central Committee Plenum.

The province party organization has recently rebuilt its ideological training system. But despite accomplishments in ideological-political work we still observe many shortcomings and irregularities in that work as well. For example, we not infrequently observe lack of courage and militancy in championing [the party's] views among the workforce and at place of residence.

Experience shows that the effectiveness of ideological-educational work largely hinges on the completeness and uniformity of the indoctrination front. A significant element of that front, and one that has recently been making large qualitative strides, is our mass media, both regional ones and those at the plants. On the other hand, considerable gaps exist along the school-and-family line as well as in the practical approach of party echelons and POP's toward cultural activity.

/The report placed strong emphasis on the issue of working with youth. It assessed the difficult situation reigning within the regular and higher schools in Lublin Province. The processes of stabilization and recovery of proper directions occurring there have to be regarded as still insufficiently decisive and rapid in view of the tremendous obstacles./

/The question of trade unions had been regarded as a major political obstacle. The report stated that substantial success can be noted in this domain./ Currently more than 42 percent of the workforce at 90 percent of work establishments in Lublin Province belongs to trade unions. This indicator is higher than the national average. Party members display considerable organizational and program initiative within the trade union movement./

Self-government is an important element of socialist democracy and the economic reform. More than 12,000 people are active in the self-governments of housing projects, villages and worker councils, and of this total about one-third are party members, on the average. Their operating conditions should be steadily improved and the projects serving to promote the party's policy should be supported.

/The party's cooperation with the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party has been highly assessed./

The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), a coalition of constructive social forces which links together persons of differing world outlook who share a common plane of social initiatives reinforcing the strength and authority of the state, may be an important factor in the growth of socialist democracy and societal integration. Highly significant political battles are being and will continue to be waged on the plane of this movement. One of these battles is the coming elections to people's councils.

The implementation of the ideas and goals of the new decree on people's councils and territorial self-government will require considerable activism of all party members and their close and persistent cooperation with the society.

The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth has become the sponsor of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland, which we will celebrate this year. To us here in Lublin Province where the foundations of the people's statehood had first been laid, this anniversary has a deep historic and emotional meaning. It provides an occasion for broad reflections about the significant turning point in history which it celebrates and its role to our state and nation.

/Socialist renewal is being decided in, among other places, the sphere of production. The economy at present also is an arena of an acute political struggle./

Last year, compared with 1982, industrial output in the province increased by 9.3 percent. Under normal conditions that would be a lot. In the present crisis situation, though, this result has to be viewed through the prism of the society's expectations, which are not being adequately met, for drastic shortages of many goods still persist on the market. The output sold per worker last year increased by 9 percent but the average wage increased by more than 28 percent.

This output was attained in the presence of inadequate supplies of raw and other materials. Hence also the implementation of plant conservation programs has become a major factor in alleviating the problem of supplies. Most

economic organizations have approached responsibly the drafting and implementation of plant anti-inflation and conservation programs.

But instances of disregard of the principles of thrifty management still persist--instances of punishable waste, disregard of quality, evident production losses and poor organization of labor. Another problem is ordinary economic crimes. We must most resolutely eliminate these phenomena from our life.

/The Province Committee has devoted much attention to problems of investment and construction./

In construction, basic output has increased by more than 17 percent. All of this increase was achieved owing to an improved labor productivity.

During the period covered by the report two projects of importance to the nation and the province were released for use: the extraction of coal seams was commenced at the first mine in Bogdanka, and last December the Ursus Metallurgical Works in Lublin was put into operation.

The plans of socialized housing construction for 1983 were not fulfilled completely. The attendant installation operations also remained underfulfilled. The fulfillment of the Three-Year Plan in this respect is in danger.

Problems of housing construction and installation operations as well as of building lots should be considered not only in economic terms but also as a most important political problem.

/Another particularly important problem is the development of agriculture and the food economy. We have attained a high level in the growing of sugar beets, tobacco, hops and fruits and vegetables as well as in nursery production./

On the other hand, the situation in livestock production remains unfavorable. The procurements of meat and products of animal origin other than milk have been lower than in the preceding year. At the same time, the relatively good soils and favorable climate provide favorable conditions for the development of our agriculture, which still harbors a considerable potential latent in both the level of agricultural knowledge and in improvements in the performance of the services and centers serving agriculture.

But there also is a group of problems whose solution requires integrated action on the scale of not just our province but the entire macroregion as well as substantial assistance from the central authorities. This concerns chiefly the urgent needs for land reclamation in the valley of the rivers Wieprz and Tysmienica Dolna and in the region of the Wieprz-Krzna Canal. The problem of agricultural water supply also needs to be solved. Some 300 villages in our province are experiencing constant or periodic water shortages. All these factors affect adversely the size of production. In the 1982/1983 farming year we ranked at the low 26th place in commercial production per hectare, despite the fact that we rank 6th in the country as regards the value of agricultural land.

The state's aid is also needed in expanding and modernizing the facilities of the agricultural processing industry.

A significant role in our country's life is exercised by the People's Polish Army. It has decisively contributed to saving the socialist state. Nowadays it is taking an active part in putting into order many domains of socio-economic life. We value highly the activities undertaken by the army in the Lublin region.

Difficult and responsible tasks can be fully accomplished only in the presence of law and order. The duty of maintaining law and order is shouldered by functionaries of the Citizens' Militia and the Security Service. It is they who bear the brunt of the struggle for public tranquility and the reign of law. They are effectively combatting the actions of the enemies of the socialist state as well as ordinary and economic crimes.

One of the directions in which the political enemies are active is the attempts to drive in a wedge between civilian and uniformed communists. We must bear this in mind and constantly tighten the bonds between the party organizations within the army and the militia and the civilian party organizations.

/The report culminated with expressions of acknowledgment and gratitude of the Province Reports-Elections Conference to the broad masses of the party aktiv and all party members, who have been laboring sacrificially in behalf of rebuilding the strength of the PZPR and the society's confidence in it./

/It also expressed thanks to the working class, farmers and all working people in the Lublin region for preserving their political common sense despite the numerous difficulties and contributing to overcoming the crisis through their quotidian labor./

/Furthermore, it also expressed thanks to friends--the neighbors, Soviet comrades from Brest Oblast, the Hungarian comrades from Debrecen, and the Romanian comrades from the Jassa district. Cooperating with the Lublin party organization, they helped in solving many difficult problems.

1386
CSO: 2600/729

EPISCOPATE COMMISSION DISCUSSES LABOR ISSUES

Katowice GOSC NIEDZIELNY in Polish No 7, 12 Feb 84 pp 4, 5, 7

[Text] The first meeting this year of the Episcopate Commission for Ministry to Working People took place on 23 January in Katowice. The meeting began with an introductory word from the Bishop of Katowice, Herbert Bednorz. He stated that the problem of labor, which is "one of the greatest and most important problems of our times," has for a long time occupied an important place in the church's teaching, while modern times have brought particular relevance to the subject of labor. Next, the bishop pointed out certain circumstances governing the contemporary work of Poles. He stated that in spite of the verbally uttered slogans about labor discipline, the situation in this area is poor, and there has frequently been a deterioration in the quality of labor. The church's task, he continued, is to adapt itself to this situation. A special place in the church's teaching on the problems of labor is occupied by the Gospel of Labor of which John Paul II spoke during his second pilgrimage in Poland, and the papal encyclicals devoted to this problem. Bishop Herbert Bednorz called attention to the social background of the problem of labor in Poland, arising from specific socioeconomic conditions. Among other things, he stated: "The present working world does not especially love the subject of labor, since it is afraid that a discussion of this subject will be an occasion for driving people to perform work whose deepest meaning is not always known to them. The church has never been involved in forcing people to work, nor will it, but it can and should educate people for a better understanding of the great religious and moral values that lie in the well-performed obligation of human labor. This purpose should also be served by the 'Gospel of Labor,' which should be put into effect first of all in a good Catholic family, and then also in other further social centers, for example in school. There the question is essentially not one of production, but there people are educated for a good and increasingly better fulfillment of the obligation of labor. The development of the whole human personality benefits from this, especially when work is combined with prayer in the sense of the fundamental Christian slogan, 'Ora et labora' (work and pray). Thanks to this, the entire personality of the working person is linked more strongly to work. This should be constantly recalled in discussing the subject of labor. If one forgets this, he will proceed along purely utilitarian paths, combining work only with production. This is precisely what we would like to avoid."

An introduction to the basic topic of the meeting was provided by the statement by the head of the priesthood department of the Curia of the Diocese in Katowice, Eugeniusz Szczotok, who read a report on the Gospel of Labor of John Paul II as a pastoral task.

The author in an extensive presentation, tried to answer the question of what constitutes the essence of the Gospel of Labor preached by the Holy Father, what its main themes are, and how this teaching should be brought closer to the working man. In developing this, the author used primarily John Paul II's encyclical "Laborem exercens," the sermon delivered at a meeting in Katowice-Muchowce, and other speeches by the pope to working people. In the first part of the report, Szczotok spoke about the ethical-personalistic aspect of labor: man is called as an individual to cooperate with God, in a creative aspect--through the transformation of the world in accordance with God's plan, in order for the world to become more human, and in the redemptive sense--in order for man to feel himself responsible for his own redemption and that of others. The conclusion that follows from this is that the first and basic value of labor is that man himself is its subject. Speaking about the transformations that have occurred in the Christian view of labor matters over the course of many centuries, Szczotok stressed the fact that at one time the positive value of labor was often not perceived. Work obtained value only through the intention inspiring it, and consequently was an obligation in and of itself which was treated as a sacrifice to God or an acceptance of suffering, without any realization of the essence of the work itself. John Paul II, without rejecting the truth about the heavy work of labor, points out to us the full truth about labor: "Work is for the good of man--the good of his humanity, since through work he not only transforms nature, modifying it to his needs, but also realizes himself as a human being, and sometimes also becomes 'more of a human being' through it. According to the Gospel, labor should be given precedence over capital, and the right of the general use of goods should be given precedence over the right of the private ownership of them. Since in reality labor, instead of serving man in his integral development, is becoming the source of a threat to him, workers have a special right to solidarity in the defense of their human dignity and the restoration to labor of its creative meaning for man." The speaker singled out three basic elements in John Paul II's teaching that described the problem of labor: the theological aspect, that labor is a duty to God; the anthropological aspect, that work is a duty, since man is improved through it and becomes more of a human being; and the social aspect, that work is a duty to people, both to one's own family and also to the people, to society.

From the pope's teaching with respect to labor, the speaker drew the conclusion that "for every Christian the obligation to work has to be unconditional in nature. The imperfection of the existing economic structures and of the organizational and political systems in which we find ourselves cannot constitute an alibi for a Christian that frees him from his moral responsibility for work and its quality. Work and its quality are in this light a matter of conscience." It was from this statement that the postulates made in the further course of the report were derived: "The

priesthood, at all of its levels, must have the courage to tell a manual worker and every other worker that work cannot be a sphere of life separate from faith. A man of faith must also be a man of labor, since labor has its source in God. If we are able to reorient working people from 'having' to 'being,' i.e., making them more sensitive to spiritual values, then there will be no question of a dislike for work, but enthusiasm and devotion to work will grow from this.

"We are aware that this is a task that is uncommonly difficult in our situation, since we can be condemned by the working world for cooperating with those who are driving it to work. On the other hand, however, we have to be aware that if we do not do this, we will be jointly responsible for the decay of the ethic of labor, on which depends not only the state of economic life, but also the individual development of a person.

"Speaking about the obligation of labor and its conscientious performance does not mean that we are to train working people to be passive and agree with the existing inefficiencies or even injustices. On the contrary, pastors have to point out what is bad, and furthermore, they must themselves take up the problems of workers, protecting them from injustice and wrong."

Continuing the report, Szczotok, considering the possibility of demanding justice, quoted a fragment from a speech by John Paul II: "Thus, my dear ones, that which has been taking place in Poland in recent years has a deep moral meaning. It can only be resolved through a true dialogue between the authorities and society."

In the last part of the report, the author pointed out the means of dealing with the subject of labor in the work of priests. He stated the following view on this question: "Working people, especially manual workers, have to receive special care from priests. They should bring this to meetings of workers through the Gospel of Labor, so that through this the working man can see clearly the meaning of his work and his entire life. This has to be done above all at the parish level, since the parish represents the visible church, as taught by the Council in the Constitution 'On the Liturgy.' The teaching about the dignity of man, the dignity of labor, the spirituality of labor, the rights of man, the obligation to work, the value of work, the call to work, the ethics of labor, etc., are frequently not known or poorly known by working people, and especially manual workers.

"Our work as priests lacks what could be called a popularization of the Catholic ideology of labor.

"The parish has relatively numerous means by which this popularization of the Gospel of Labor could be carried out. This can be served by the pulpit--relatively few sermons are devoted to labor (only on patron saint holidays). It is sufficient to pick up the "Biblioteka Kaznodziejska" to convince oneself of this.

"Parish retreats--having spent 24 years in the priesthood, I do not recall any of the participants in a retreat or a missionary bringing up the problem of the ethos of labor.

"Catechism--I have in mind here not just the catechisation of children and young people, although here as well one must discuss the problems concerning the Gospel of Labor so that the younger generation will be educated to responsibility in labor. In every parish, however, and especially a worker parish, there should be groups of adult catechists in which the Gospel of Labor is discussed. This applies to both groups of workers and to the technical intelligentsia. From these groups cadres of secular apostles will grow, who will act in their milieux in the spirit of the Gospel. I see a great chance here from transforming attitudes concerning the problem of labor.

"The parish activity has to be assisted by other supporters of the Gospel. First of all, I would include among these the church press. On its pages, it would be possible to discuss in an intelligible manner all of the problems associated with the Gospel of Labor, or simply to publish everything that John Paul II says on the subject of labor.

"Professors at Catholic schools and spiritual seminaries should be sensitized to the problems associated with the Gospel of Labor so that in their works they can provide appropriate works for the priesthood."

After Father Szczotok's report there ensued an extensive discussion which concentrated on the problems of the determining factors for the present state of labor in Poland and the church's tasks in this area.

9909

CSO: 2600/708

BARCIKOWSKI URGES RESTRUCTURING, RAPS 'PAROCHIALISM' IN PZPR ORGAN

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 13, 25 Mar 84 p 16

[Commentary by Janusz Ostaszewski: "Speaking Realistically About the Economy"]

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikowski gave an interview to the periodical ZAGADNIENIA I MATERIAŁY entitled "Utrwalic zwrot ku przyszłości" [Preserving Our Turn Toward the Future]. It was published in issue No 10/1984 [ZAGADNIENIA I MATERIAŁY DLA AKTYWU PROPAGANDOWEGO PZPR; publication of PZPR Central Committee for PZPR propaganda officers]. In this article the KC [Central Committee] secretary presents a realistic picture of the state of the economy, focusing upon the dangers that may interfere with the preservation of the positive trends that took shape at the end of 1983/beginning of 1984. Let us remember that 1983 was the first time in 4 years that the generated national income rose. At the same time, however, industrial production was down 10 percent by comparison with 1979, and building production was 31 percent lower. Kazimierz Barcikowski writes: "That is why we ought to be grounded firmly in reality when ascertaining our progress in extricating ourselves from the crisis (...) Thus, we must not lose time harboring delusive hopes; there will be no miraculous change of fortune. We must set about in earnest to get our own levers moving to increase and modernize production." He says "our own," because we have no hopes of returning to the times of easy import and easy credit.

One of these levers is native scientific and technical know-how. Says Kazimierz Barcikowski: "It is high time that the high percentage of people with a higher education for every 1,000 people employed in industry began to profit (...)." The new law for inventors passed by the Sejm can bolster this.

While the depreciation of fixed assets is a serious problem, it is primarily the decline in engineering discipline on the one hand, and the ease of buying products that possess little modern technology and few utilitarian qualities that cause production progress to be unsatisfactory. It is not merely the quality of industrial production but also its structure that raises doubts. These show that large-scale industry has ignored consumer needs. We read in the KC secretary's statement: "Last year showed once again that (...) we are still more eager to produce machinery and capital goods in general rather than consumer items (...) we are confronted continually by the urgent need to change the production structure to serve consumer needs. If we do not do this, we will plunge ourselves into problems that are not only of an economic nature."

Here we should stress that it is not often that such strong emphasis is given to structural questions. It is especially rare in the statements and, worse, the actions of the people and groups representing the economic central headquarters--those responsible for the planning and execution of the way the economic plan is apportioned. Kazimierz Barcikowski also places important emphasis upon the processes occurring in the investments sphere. Since expert analyses show that investments weigh very heavily on the further development of economic processes and will continue to do so, I quote a more substantial section of his statement here.

"(...) the investment fund, cut back because of the crisis, is also a victim of the old fragmentation into many parts that take their origins from the power period of the building of the second Poland.

The reviewing of investments and the correctives and revisions and the like that have been made have been ineffective. In many elements of the economy, there is still the illusion that the gigantic investments program of the 1970's that was stingy toward consumer production will somehow be implemented with success. This is impossible. We will have to make sharp, sometimes painful investment cuts, being fully aware of the losses this will bring. If we do not re-orient the investments program thoroughly, we will lose considerably more through the freezing of funds, the increase in inflation and the extension of cycles for the implementation of investments (...). The situation is so serious that we can no longer tolerate the current fragmentation of investments. We must--I repeat--we must increase the efficiency of the investment process and steer it toward the more effective fostering of economic growth and the solution of nagging social problems. In this context, it is heartening that housing construction exceeded last year's planned tasks by nearly 19 percent. Likewise, the increase in enterprise modernization investments is a positive, quite notable phenomenon."

A large section of the interview is devoted to reform issues. Kazimierz Barcikowski speaks of the variety of positions we encounter with regard to the reform--from saddling the reform with responsibility for all our problems to making formal justifications for it. The KC secretary addresses the topic of the reform only in the context of its impact upon the lower level of the economic pyramid. Here he assesses its effectiveness at this level, which is the instrument that compels an increase in the management efficiency of enterprises.

Kazimierz Barcikowski says: "I recognize the right of every economic organizational unit to struggle over its own sector interests, but I also demand respect for the right of economic leaders to defend state interests as representative of the general welfare. From my contacts out in the so-called field I take it that no one particularly bothers to honor this right. From every side we hear only the demands: give, relieve, prop up (...) In order to meet these demands, immediately, tomorrow, we would have to declare the bankruptcy of the Polish state not only in foreign payments, but also in domestic ones (...) Thus, I would advise many directors and self-governments to seek opportunities for the survival and development of their enterprises not in a scramble for reductions and subsidies, but in order to improve the economy."

This is a severe assessment of what has long been one of the ills of our country's economic life--parochialism. It is both severe and accurate. The parochialism of many enterprises continues to find support in the actions of the ministries that represent central headquarters and in those of the various kinds of lobbies that still surface and, often making reference of the supposed interests of the working class, unfortunately often petrify structures and complicate the overcoming of the crisis.

Kazimierz Barcikowski concludes his statement for ZAGADNIENIA I MATERIALY with an attempt to answer the question--what next? He says: "We must honestly say that today we have no answer to the question: what should be the shape of the Polish economy in 2000 or even in 1990? (...) With full conviction I am in favor of the need to reconcile basic future goals throughout the entire economy. This will enable us to join together into one whole what we are doing today with what we wish to achieve tomorrow. This should become an integral part of our work on the concept of the five-year plan for 1986 through 1990 and on the long-range plan (...) These may not be efforts restricted to offices but they must involve the broadest circles of specialists in all fields. Public opinion should also be organized to gain its understanding and support, not to speak of good advice, which cannot be underestimated (...) if we submit the problems of the future to national discussion, in my opinion, this will have a restorative effect upon the frame of mind of society (...) Society will have an opportunity to become persuaded that it can participate in shaping the country's face not only in terms of execution, but also in terms of its programs."

Discussions of the future, like discussions of the present day, will not be easy. For, as Kazimierz Barcikowski says at the beginning of his statement, "without a systematic improvement in management efficiency and without an increase in production for domestic consumer needs and export needs, we will not surmount the problems that are accumulating before us in the social and political spheres." This obvious interdependence between the economic and political spheres and their mutual impact, both positive and negative, affect progress today, but also will determine future choices. In other words, to repeat the title of one of our publications: "Do we wish to have or do we wish to be?" The current situation, with the shadow of inflation hanging over it, weighs upon the choice we make.

Kazimierz Barcikowski says: "If the current rate of inflation is maintained over the long term, we are in danger of losing our control over economic processes; moreover, the sense of the reform disappears. I need not add that we do not intend for this to happen (...) That is why at present we must act more effectively. This includes all sectors, not only in the economy. Educational work is of special importance. We must convince working people that anti-inflation measures are in their interest although for the present, they hit them in the pocketbook. I know that this is not easy, but there is no other way. Experience teaches us that without society's consent, the moves to discipline the economic structure will not be effective, and even the most valid reform proposals will remain just that."

BEDNARSKI DISCUSSES ROLE OF INTELLIGENTSIA

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 Feb 84 p 5

[Excerpts from interview with PZPR Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski by Wieslaw Rogowski for ARGUMENTY; date and place not specified]

[Text] "Many different ideological alternatives served to disorganize social thought in Poland," states H. Bednarski, referring to the experiences of 1980-1981. The following question arises: "Can the effects of this activity quickly pass, although they were magnified by a resonance acquired through subversive Polish-language publications and were supported by direct activity and by material help for its advocates in the form of printing machines, money, etc.?"

"The struggle for the return of the influential force of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism in intellectual life, in culture, in social consciousness and in society's perception of social, political and economic phenomena, and in the means employed to form developmental prognoses, must continue and must lose none of its significance.

"If the struggle waged by the opponents of socialism for political hegemony and for the destruction of the people's state did not succeed, then this struggle for the control of souls, if one can call it that, will not diminish. We are dealing with a specific continuation of that antisocialist political process--as if it were attempting to maintain in another area that atmosphere and class-political goals. We can and even should regard this as a kind of long-range preparation by the opposition for a new phase of political warfare in favorable conditions--in the opinion of the ideologues in our enemies' camps--which they believe can at some future point reemerge. They will not reemerge. I am certain that the lessons emanating from the experiences of the past dramatic chapter in the history of contemporary Poland will continually dispose us to create an 'early warning system' in the face of growing tensions and even approaching conflicts, that we will manage to recognize sufficiently early enough and to defuse unavoidable contradictions in development and not allow them to accumulate and to become transformed into crises and social upheavals. But the world continues to be divided; therefore, it can happen that some new wave of political attack on socialism, on the socialist social order in Poland will be provoked or artificially incited. This requires instigators, decisionmaking centers of antisocialist thought and anticommunist programs with the widest possible ideological presence in national life and especially with the possibility of influencing young minds.

"It seems that peace does not and will not exist on the ideological front. Whoever among us harbors such an illusion and awaits such a peace is sadly mistaken...."

Speaking about the sources of conflicts and tensions in the socialist structure, Comrade H. Bednarski states:

"A self-critical assessment of our own errors, which each of us can recognize by reading party documents--whether from the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR, or following the course of particular plenary meetings of the Central Committee, or becoming acquainted with the report of the special commission accepted by the Central Committee whose task it was to investigate the sources, reasons and course of the conflicts in the annals of the Polish People's Republic--attests to the fact that Polish communists are fully aware that none of them is free from responsibility for the negative effects of some of their own activities...."

"But while not downplaying the effects of our own errors, we cannot in any way agree to the equation of negative phenomena with the allegedly inherent characteristics of the socialist system, as though it inescapably itself created those conflicts...."

There often appears against this background [work illegible] numerous misunderstandings or mystifications, the concept of the "national character" in the process of building socialism. Comrade H. Bendarski refers to this set of problems:

"Lenin clearly said....that history, the state of civilization, culture, stratified customs and national traditions are objective elements which cannot be ignored. They cannot be bypassed. Therefore, it is necessary to consider them. Does this, however, mean that each type of specific feature merits consideration and amplification? It sometimes seems that in the furor of discussion certain people forget that that character is composed of negative traditions and phenomena as well as positive attributes...."

"I will not consider whether among the reasons for the mistakes of the past disregard or overestimation of the national character is more important. But I must remind you that not everything Polish or everything contemporary which exists in our country and today influences the course of Polish affairs--in an ideological, political and social sense--merits such a high mark...."

"The lack of real respect for the state as a national organization, consciously fanned by our enemies, is a destructive manifestation, although today characteristic for some groups."

"The general laws for the building of socialism are always realized in specific historical and national conditions. This is why the program of its construction and the practice of helping to realize it must always take cognizance of those conditions, distinguishing all the elements inherent in them--both conducive to the process of change and limiting development. It is necessary to seek the sources inducing positive changes in people, to stimulate and make use of social welfare traditions, to recognize the feeling of national pride as one of the possible and important levers with which to extol ethics and

moral principles in the conduct of individuals and the whole community, and especially in the common work for the good of socialist Poland. But we cannot allow ourselves to choke on that national character, to overestimate its value and not see its equally negative aspects. Socialism is not only the real configuration of a defined state of development of a particular nation; above all, it is a socioeconomic, sociocultural and civilizing system. Without universal laws, a feeling of community and singularity of purpose, one cannot speak about a national kind of socialism, because it simply does not exist. Socialism is something greater, an issue much broader, in essence universal although very real in its historical expression and rooted in actual societies and nations.

"How could one generally think and speak about building socialism without considering practice and Leninist experience, without the existence and accomplishments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, without the output of socialist countries, including Poland, whose ranks are constantly growing? To build means to create new phenomena out of real material, but with a plan in mind. If someone builds a house, that individual avails himself of the experience of architecture. Without experience and practice there cannot be any construction. Otherwise, it would be the employment of "pure theory" and not real construction in the creation of a new society. It would only be an intellectual exercise, at most one prognosis out of a number of possibilities...."

Against the background of the subjects already considered, the problem of the social role of the intelligentsia crops up in the interview. Comrade H. Bednarski speaks about it:

"The educational and cultural revolution, brought about by the socialist program of democratizing science, education and culture, initiated a great influx into this stratum of people from social classes formerly not admitted to these spheres of life--workers, peasants and the artisan element--and it also has facilitated admission to schools for children from poorer intelligentsia families. Without the risk of making a mistake, one can speak about the emergence of a new people's intelligentsia in socialist Poland....

"Within its confines changes in ideological orientation have also occurred in the sense that the profession and the social position of the intelligentsia have changed--the intelligentsia, as it were, has come down from its pedestal. It has joined the social, economic, cultural or political organism with the rights of an ordinary worker--a more educated coworker of the proletariat and inhabitants of the countryside. The intelligentsia participates in the production and civilizing processes which create the entire society. That linkage of the intelligentsia's function with the problem of work and the life of our whole society somewhat separated its role from the myths and romantic attributes and often and even too clearly made real its position, for example, by the inappropriate determination of its earnings. This was a mistake. It surely is something unnatural that work, which demands many years of study and constant professional intellectual self-improvement--i.e., a doctor, university scholar, engineer, teacher--did not, as a result of those errors, retain its former, appropriate prestige or gain it in the new social conditions, and as a result the social role of this stratum, often a peculiar "vocation", is not always reflected in the hierarchy of social position...."

Recent years--continues Comrade H. Bednarski--have created a state of affairs producing

"Frustration in this stratum, spawning a type of antagonism between the policy at that time of the leadership and the aspirations of the engineering, scientific and humanistic circles--since the ossification of certain forms of state patronage also did not take into account the growth of needs and the strength of their pressure in the intellectual sphere.

"Let us add that however much this was the fault of the leadership's policies, the intelligentsia was a rather broadly coparticipant in this negative process, both through its official scientific experts and as a result of its own passivity. Only with this in mind can one perceive the causes of the relative ease with which the intelligentsia element was penetrated by anti-socialist ideas, attitudes and aspirations. But this may be a great oversimplification, if we do not simultaneously take into account the strength of concentrated, external enemy activity directed toward this element, speaking in the broadest possible terms.

"Now the situation is not much easier, although qualitatively different and perhaps more beneficial. A quieting of tempers has occurred, which means that there is now a chance for more objective thinking. What is more, time and the material, economic and technological situation gain requires the highest level of innovation, new solutions and quick, creative action. In the field of humanities--broadly defined to include art and culture--there has returned the consciousness that life does not tolerate a vacuum, that activity in the creative sphere and coparticipation in solving the problems of intellectual, aesthetic and educational life in our country must return with doubled strength.

"Proof of this is the rebirth, the emergence of new unions and creative associations such as the Polish Teachers' Union, the increase of intellectual allies in the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, particularly the revival of intellectuals in the party. It is necessary to guard vigilantly the basic ideological, philosophical, world-outlook and political principles which are operative in an obvious way on this plane of human activity in the party and in the area of prosocialist forces beyond it. Here there can be omissions and errors in the course of this quest. However, I believe that where honest effort seeks to find an answer to the complicated questions spawned by social reality there should be no administrative prohibitions and personal attacks interchangeably organized instead of essential discussion. It is urgently required for the party to undertake the means permitting education, training and ideological reinforcement of the party intelligentsia and, even more broadly, of the socialist intelligentsia. One of the roads leading to this goal is the intention to create an Academy of Socialist Sciences of the PZPR Central Committee. It would be--as is usually stated--a forge for the intellectual and scientific cadres, who would affect life in the creative Marxist-Leninist spirit, as well as in other areas....

"The intelligentsia, moreover, must be organized anew internally, intellectually and ideologically. They must revalue their own and others' errors and contributions leading to attainable goals and to the building of a program of indispensable, urgent tasks whose accomplishment is necessary for the rebirth of national cohesion, for the unity of social, educational, patriotic and at the same time by their very nature socialist goals. Social service traditions and those of patriotic service to the nation and to Poland are a force whose importance has not become obsolete....

"I understand the role of the intelligentsia in this way. Polish intellectuals in the last 40 years have given many proofs of their good will and deep understanding of their own role in serving the cause of socialism--the social and national cause.

"Our most important task is to revive and bring back this will to create for the cause areas of activity, to release this creative energy so indispensable for the existence of Poland, just as food, clothing and health are to human-kind."

12569

CSO: 2600/780

MILITARY INSPECTION TEAM ACTIVITIES ASSESSED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 26 Jan 84 p 4

[Article by Witold Smolarek]

[Text] The military operational teams have completed the important nationwide work which was conducted, on the entire Polish territory, from 5 December to 20 December last year, in accordance with an instruction given by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the National Defense Committee. This is an evaluation of the military operational teams' work given by Vice Minister of National Defense and Chief Inspector of Territorial Defense General Tadeusz Tuczapski. The evaluation was presented during a conversation with a PAP journalist.

The principal goal of the inspection, said the general, was to check selected institutions', enterprises' and factories' activities in the field of supply and services rendered to the population. It was also an inspection of the quality of management, compliance with safety and work hygiene regulations, keeping order and discipline and also of how conditions in the workplaces are secured during winter.

In initiating the inspections, we took into consideration the fact that during the last 2 years the situation in the country has changed significantly. Poland is rising from the socioeconomic crisis painfully, but step by step. Difficulties are being overcome with hardship, but steadily; decisions which change the principles of the functioning of the state and the regional administrations (state and economic) are being consistently implemented. The same is happening to the statutes of the economic reform.

Incentive systems, relating wage increases to efficiency and work quality, are being introduced on a large scale.

Military inspections were then a specific gauge of the practical realization of legislative decisions in some realms of public life. They also were a test for the maturing of the economic and legal consciousness of the lowest levels in the organizational and economic structure of the state. The inspections also gauged the understanding, by executives (chairmen, directors, managers and also representatives of employees), of the essence and principles of the newly introduced statutes, and they were also a test of their ability to introduce these principles in their organizational units.

Keeping in mind that many elements of the management and administrative system delimit the defense readiness of the state, in the course of the inspection we paid attention to how ready the local administrative and economic authorities are to implement the recommendations resulting from the law "On General Liability To Defend the Polish People's Republic." This matter is related especially to civil defense, resulting from consciousness of the daily deteriorating international situation caused by the militaristic and antisocialist policy of the imperialistic superpowers.

The military operational teams, in accomplishing their tasks, did not supersede proper administrative, economic and social institutions. They also did not relieve these institutions of their statutory, fiscal and managerial tasks.

A total of 760 basic state administrative offices were inspected: 237 in cities, 377 in city-gminas and 146 in gminas. In all there were 700 military operational teams consisting of about 6,000 career reserve warrant officers and enlisted men of active service. In the work of these teams about 2,400 civilian specialists, designated by governors, took part, as did over 600 representatives of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]. They played the role of social advisors, consultants and experts. Just as during previous stages of the inspection, the society accepted the responsible work of military and civilian control groups with friendliness, hope and appreciation.

Although it is too early to draw final conclusions, one can now state that the activity of the military operational teams has become a significant event in the life of the country. The responsible work of the military and civilian control teams strongly supported the consistency of the party and government policy in realizing the program of pulling Poland out of its difficult socioeconomic situation. This action meets the needs of the society, which can always, after all, count on help from its soldiers in solving the most vital problems of everyday life.

The significance of the military teams' action is based also, among other things, on the fact that these teams mobilized different socioprofessional circles in solving various problems on their own. Thus, they initiated a consistent, collective effort by all of us who care about the welfare of our fatherland and ourselves. If this truth becomes fixed in our consciousness, then one can look with reasonable hope into the future.

The inspection also proved that where there is a will there is a way. The inspection was carried out carefully at the institutions and enterprises at which the soldiers had visited previously and which had been given suggestions and proposals. These suggestions dealt with abnormalities that should be eliminated in a work of the state administration. The administrative and economic authorities which were inspected have taken up measures to eliminate immediately all negative phenomena, especially signs of waste, negligence and of inefficient management. Special attention was paid to signs of improper, bureaucratic, sometimes unfair or arrogant attitudes of clerks

toward petitioners. In more complicated cases, requiring more scrupulous procedure, firm interventions were taken at the proper superior institutions.

The course and results of the inspections confirmed the opinion that in many spheres of socioeconomic life a substantial improvement has been made. The mechanisms of administering, managing work, and discipline have been improved. A greater interest in improving work conditions has been noticed, as has a constant willingness to eliminate various negative phenomena which disrupt the normal functioning of offices, factories and service enterprises. It was also stated that recommendations given during previous inspections are being fulfilled satisfactorily, although not everywhere.

Thus, the inspections were a proper opportunity for reflection and thought about the state of our economy on the local level. They also showed possible and necessary directions for its recovery. This reflection was all the more valuable because of the reinforcement given to it by past experience and also by the social maturity of the inspecting teams, which confronted local socioeconomic reality with some more general conditions. In general, commissioners (plenipotentiaries of the National Defense Committee) recommended at proper superior administrative and economic levels about 840 persons for honor awards. Proposals for disciplinary measures against over 1,200 people were presented. Concerned organs were given guidelines relating to, among other things, improvement of the quality of economic management, savings of materials, and increased effectiveness of production and services.

The military operational teams, carrying out their tasks, gave representatives of local administrative and economic life and local communities an example of patriotism and a good economic approach; they showed how one can, and should, solve basic, sometimes very complex, problems in workplaces, villages, towns, settlements, or local social circles.

I am convinced that the experience acquired by the military operational teams will be correlated with the practice of other central and local inspection elements. This experience will be utilized for bringing to order the economy, and developing constructive forms of social life.

12444

CSO: 2600/726

NEW POLITICAL-THEORETICAL QUARTERLY CHARACTERIZED

Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish Nov-Dec 83 pp 218-224

[Article by Boguslaw Ponikowski: "PROBLEMY MARKSIZMU-LENINIZMU (Problems of Marxism-Leninism), a Quarterly of the PZPR Central Committee Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism"]

[Text] 1. The appearance in our country of each new theoretical periodical whose aim is to cultivate Marxism-Leninism in the social sciences must be recognized as a great event. This year the PZPR Central Committee IPPML [Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism] started to publish the quarterly PROBLEMY MARKSIZMU-LENINIZMU.

As indicated in the introductory editorial of the first issue, this magazine has set an exceptionally important goal for itself: to unite the entire Marxist community in our country and at the same time to serve both party and nonparty Marxists in Polish science. Four primary tasks are named in this declaration: 1) the periodical is supposed to be a "tribune for substantive discussions and creative investigation" for the Marxist community; 2) to make "original contributions in the analysis of important contemporary economic, social, political and ideological problems, especially those of People's Poland"; 3) to serve the discussion of "problems of the theory and methodology of Marxist social sciences and the general methodology of science"; 4) to provide a "place for scientific criticism."

This new theoretical quarterly cannot be characterized solely on the basis of the editorial itself. Of primary significance is the manner in which the integral unity of party membership and scholarship, which is suitable to Marxism-Leninism, is and will be presented. In the program declaration itself, this question is ascertained in that this journal "wants to combine a high scientific level with an unequivocal commitment to Marxism-Leninism." At the same time, the editorial staff of PROBLEMY MARKSIZMU-LENINIZMU stipulates that it understands this commitment "in an open way."

These formulations sound ambiguous in a Marxist theoretical magazine. First of all, doubts arise whether the high scientific level is something external vis-a-vis the commitment to Marxism-Leninism or if it is an immanent quality of that commitment. Secondly, is there any sense to the stipulation that this commitment to Marxism-Leninism is to be understood "in an open way"?

One gets the impression that in making this stipulation the division of Marxism as "open" or "closed" and "scientific" or "dogmatic," which is propagated by the ideological opposition (as well as some Marxists), is accepted uncritically. As is known, modern revisionism has not always publicly discarded commitment to Marxism-Leninism, but merely negated its scientific character and postulated the "openness" of Marxist theory to bourgeois philosophy and science.

Considering the ambiguity of this type of formulation and the entire ideological context that results from designating the relation of Marxism-Leninism to science and its scientific status, I would like to discuss certain problems that are characteristic of this journal as based on its first two issues. An analysis of these issues shows that the theoretically and politically important questions of historical materialism and its applicability to a scientific analysis of current sociohistorical realities are given top priority.

2. The controversy concerning the essence of historical materialism and its epistemological structure continues to be alive in modern Marxism. Concerning this matter, significant differences exist among Polish Marxists. This problem was expressed directly in the articles by J. Topolski (No 1), S. Dziamski (No 2) and S. Rainko (No 2) and in the discussions organized by the IPPML concerning J.J. Wiatr's book "Przyczynek do Zagadnienia Rozwoju Społecznego w Formacji Socjalistycznej" (A Contribution to the Problem of Social Development) (No 1), and S. Rainko's "Świadomość i Determinizm" (Consciousness and Determinism).

J. Topolski presented his own reconstruction of the theory of historical materialism. He believes that the various generalities that were pursued by the very creators of this theory are of primary significance. The first, most general standard was not articulated by Marx and Engels; however, it can be reconstructed on the basis of research practices. According to Topolski, social well-being is not the most general category of historical materialism, but is instead a category of historical development that is equivalent to a "category of changes with a built-in clarification mechanism." The mechanism for change is clarified in the "autodynamism thesis," according to which transformations of social reality are executed by the interaction of individual elements remaining in the diverse relations. Contradiction is but one of these relations. Topolski emphasizes that the concern here is about ontological contradiction, but at the same time it is limited to the statement that this concept can be interpreted in various ways. In his concept, the essence of contradiction is expressed in the relation between the subjective and objective aspects of the historical process.

According to the reconstruction proposed herein, dialectic contradiction is not a general law of social structure or a law of the logic of historical process. It is only one of the possible relations between the elements of historical structure and their changes; these changes are not of a deterministic nature because they are achieved "in the course of conscious (...) human activity." Thus, neither the relations between the economic

base and the superstructure nor the relations between material conditions (social well-being) and consciousness are subject supposedly to a deterministic type of explanation. From this interpretation the general methodological directives for historical research that are indicated by Topolski can be deduced: 1) in this research, attention must be paid to the inter-relation of human activity, structures and dynamics; 2) attention must be focused on the subjective and objective aspects of the historical process, and this process must be examined from the viewpoint of its creation by people and the overall results of this creation; 3) attention must be paid to the contradictions between subjective and objective elements.

Another aspect of the controversy about historical materialism is linked with its philosophical content and, in general, with the relations of Marxism to philosophy. S. Dziemski relates to this matter, stating that "Hegelianism, Feuerbach's anthropologism and historical materialism" are three different theories and philosophical orientations of K. Marx as well as three different worldview turning-points in the development of Marxist thought. In Dziemski's interpretation, the theory of historical materialism is a theoretical-philosophical methodological structure created by K. Marx and F. Engels.

Above all, the article undertakes a criticism of the multiple interpretations of the theoretical-philosophical status of Marxism. The subject of this criticism are those concepts held by Marxists who view this status in a spirit of sociological anthropological orientation or reduce it to a philosophy of history. Dziemski counters all this with a formulation of a concept that arose in the history of Marxism under the influence of Engels, a concept that the above status leads to a "materialistic-dialectical vision of the world" (to dialectical materialism). The consequences of this concept "prescribed that the basic value of Marxism be viewed in the new theory of well-being and that a philosophical-theoretical value of Marxist ascertainties be derived from ontological decisions." But as shown from further considerations, this concept also is subject to criticism. Namely, it became the basis for an "academic method for cultivating Marxism," which in turn was expressed in the division into dialectical materialism and historical materialism and its accompanying division of "one's own kind of philosophical-theoretical reductionism." Dziemski also criticizes the anthropological methodological trends that arose in reaction to this method of understanding Marxism. He rightly indicates that Marx separated himself from treating his theory as a new historical-philosophical concept; he also criticizes the viewpoint that today is in vogue among some Marxists, namely that historical materialism is the basis for Marxist philosophy as well as the basis for its ontology, epistemology and axiology.

Dziemski attempts to present his own concept of this status. According to his concept, Marxism's basic significance depends on "developing philosophical-theoretical principles for recognizing scientific reality that would finally permit the elimination of nonsense from the scientific picture of the world." "The principle of historicism is the foundation of the theoretical-cognitive unity of science. It designates a method

for formulating social reality and for creating categories applied to its scientific descriptions. Thus, the theoretical-philosophical status of Marxism is designated in the framework of concepts that treat all sciences as a science of history."

The problem of the theoretical-philosophical status of Marxism is also the subject of considerations in Rainko's article. Above all, his article concerns the Marxist epistemology outlined in the theory of historical materialism and its basic categories and laws. In Rainko's opinion, the Marxist formula--social well-being defines consciousness--contains an entirely new concept of the cognizance-reality relation. This concept discloses, in addition to the presently known epistemological relation, a "determination relation" and at the same time defines the relationship between these relations. This is not a relationship of equivalence and independence. The determination relation discovered by him contains and defines the epistemological relation. "Determination," writes Rainko, "is derived from social well-being and leads to a epistemological relation, not vice-versa. This means that social well-being is primary within the determination relation, and thus the primacy of determination with regard to the totality of the cognitive treatments of thoughts on reality." The Marxist formula for determination also has a historical-philosophical sense because it concerns an ideas in a social and historical-creative context as active forces and factors for historical changes. Thus it can be applied to the Marxist interpretation of history and is a foundation for the science of history. Independent of the many doubts that were raised at times during the discussion of the book "Swiadomosci i Determinizm," we must deal with an expanded criticism of those tendencies among Marxists who are attempting to transform Marxist theory into either a speculative philosophy or a subjective sociology.

3. The considerations about the essence of Marxism, its theoretical-philosophical status, the basic categories and laws of historical materialism and materialistic dialectics are a necessary condition for the development and application of materialistic-dialectic methodology. The shortcomings in this area were exposed fully by the last crisis and by the discussions about the crisis in our country. It turned out that the presence of this methodology in our social sciences does not at all satisfy the declarations composed by their luminaries; thus these sciences can provide little help to the party, which faces the task of developing a policy to overcome the current crisis as well as developing a strategy to build socialism that would permit the contradictions of socialist development to be resolved effectively.

Thus J. Tittenbrun (No 1) is right when he states "actually, the deficiency of class analysis can be blamed on the existing analysts of the crisis who attempt to understand them from the Marxist position." I believe that this deficiency concerns all basic problems occurring the realm of scientific socialism which are problems of our social reality as a country building socialism and directly involved in the ongoing class struggle.

PROBLEMY MARKSIZMU-LENINIZMU analyzed these problems as attested to by the articles by J.J. Wiatr, E. Erasmus and C. Mojsiewicz (No 1); the articles on egalitarianism (No 1) and social self-government (No 2); the cited article by Tittenbrun; and the article by R. Botwin (No 1). These articles reveal the differences (though not articulated directly) in interpreting historical materialism as well as the deficiency and inconsistency in applying materialistic-dialectic methodology, especially in applying Marxist-Leninist class analysis. The methodological significance of the law on historical materialism is not questioned directly, a law "according to which all historical struggles, regardless whether they take place in the political, religious, philosophical or in any other ideological area, are in essence things that are more or less an obvious expression of the struggle of social classes" (F. Engels), but attempts are being made to limit its applicability vis-a-vis our Polish reality.

A. Wajda (No 2) emphasized the need to return to the inspiration and determinations contained in the works of the creators of scientific socialism when dealing with the considerations currently being undertaken on ways to emancipate the working class and to develop class consciousness, and its place and role in a socialist system. However, in writing about "the rise of extensive gaps in socialist class consciousness" of the Polish working class and the rise within it of a "foreign socialist consciousness," he neglects to mention even the development of class bases in the economic base that have permitted these "gaps" to expand.

These deficiencies in class analysis also occur in the articles on self-government problems. In contrasting the self-government system with the bureaucratic system, W. Morawski comes to the generalization that "the economic crisis we are experiencing is the result of this bureaucratic system." This type of generalization would make sense if it demonstrated a link between this system of management and class contradictions and interest in the social relations of production. But L. Gilejko, who interprets historical materialism according to the principle of "unity in diversity" and states that "under conditions of socialism a close link exists between the political and economic spheres and the mutual penetration of the political and economic systems," concludes that "the arrogance of the politicians did not cause the crisis... it was caused instead by that peculiar alliance between bureaucratism and managerism, by the rise of a strong formulation that encompassed the main political and economic apparatuses." This kind of statement results from a superficial observation of reality and does not delve into its various class components.

As I mentioned already, questions concerning scientific socialism are considered in the columns of PROBLEMY MARKSIZMU-LENINIZMU. For understandable reasons, they are formulated in the context of the experiences and the current difficulties in building socialism in Poland. The divergences in the theory of socialism, which are now occurring in the communist movement, are considered only sporadically, and so are the theoretical controversies about the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialist democracy, about the function of the state and its historical significance, about the role

of the communist party and the role of politics in general, about the correctness of building socialism and the specifics of the nation, about the significance of general experiences in building socialism that arose after the October Revolution, and about the theoretical value of their generalization by Lenin.

They were considered partially in the article by K. Ochocki, who indicated that it is important to study the science of Marx to resolve the problems of the theory of building socialism in our country. In his article he emphasized that "the essence of studying Marxism must be 'Marxism in action,' and Marxism applied to research and the transformation of reality." Among the problems whose theoretical development is especially important to the building of socialism in Poland, he distinguishes three: 1) the role of class and national factors in evaluating events occurring in our country; 2) the problem of contradictions in the socialist system and the ongoing class struggle; 3) the character of the ideological struggle in Poland.

Developing the Marxist-Leninist theory of the socialist state and the general legal-political and ideological superstructure in a society building socialism was especially neglected. Obviously the concern here is about a development in which a concrete-historical analysis of the mechanisms of political authorities, the functioning of state apparatuses, political consciousness and other ideological forms introduced into the system of government in the history of building socialism in our country would be based on an expanded theoretical base of scientific socialism. Ordinarily the development would be understood either in the spirit of ordinary sociology or in the schemes of traditional legal ideology.

Publications in this area in the columns of PROBLEMY MARKSIZMU-LENINIZMU are of a casual character. J.J. Wiatr's article considers the question of relations between the functioning of a socialist state and consumption in a society (satisfying needs). The considerations in this area are exceptionally important from the viewpoint of political practice in a society building socialism. In these considerations, J.J. Wiatr relates to those trends in modern political science and sociology (including those represented by neo-Marxists in the FRG and the United States (which are derived from the assumption that it is not so much the social relations of production and their associated class structure as it is the social relations of consumption (lifestyle, the nature of distribution and satisfying needs) and their associated stratifications that determine the character of the state and are determined in turn by the political system.

On the basis of sociological investigations of our political reality of the 1970's, J.J. Wiatr states that "the proper functioning of the political system requires that the material as well as cultural and political needs and aspirations of society be satisfied," and that "the program to develop and expand socialist democracy arises from truly understanding this matter." The main problem depends not on recognizing the meaning of satisfying these needs and aspirations but rather on realistically defining ways to achieve this goal.

E. Erazmus analyzes the functioning of the socialist system from an "axiological" point of view. The concern here is about conceiving state government as the "value" of the ruling class. In this manner, in the opinion of Erazmus, one can define the essence and structure of that which is defined by "political and governmental principles." I believe that this problem actually leads to the Marxist theory of ideology and the role of ideological apparatuses in wielding state power. Here Marxist tradition developed certain theoretical categories which need to be developed and expanded. The categories of concern here are political rule, the hegemony of the working class and class alliance. The construction of a "Marxism axiology" is of doubtful theoretical value. Considerations on this theme, that is, what is a "principle," are needed to eliminate the ideological and theoretical ambiguity which is linked with the use and abuse of this term. But this does not justify a need to create from this term one of the basic theoretical categories of Marxist social and political theory. "Principles," writes Erazmus, "just like laws and categories, have their objective and subjective sides... Principles occur in the form of an ideal model of sociopolitical phenomena, processes, aspirations and aims, and their contents depend on the processes occurring in the sphere of objective reality, while the form depends on the degree to which one becomes aware of their contents. But principles reflect only the essence or the laws of cognitive sociopolitical phenomena and processes, but also the intentions, postulates and norms that obligate people and political subjects, including the party and the state, to realize the goals contained within them." With such an understanding it simply can be said that ideology in the Marxist-Leninist meaning is a systematized collection of principles, and thus terminologically "innovative" considerations about the axiological aspects of principles are contained and explained in the Marxist theory of ideology.

4. The analysis of the first two issues of PROBLEMY MARKSIZMU-LENINIZMU can lead to only one conclusion: the creation and existence of this type of theoretical periodical that cultivates the science of Marxism-Leninism is necessary from the viewpoint of the political practice of building socialism and the ongoing political and ideological struggle, and also from the viewpoint of developing and strengthening Marxism theory in science. It cannot be an eclectic periodical that does not take into account the existing divergencies and theoretical controversies among Marxists. It is easy to say that a theoretical periodical that is a scientific organ for militant Marxism is needed for Polish science and Polish political practice. It is more difficult to be equal to this need. Based on the first two issues, it is difficult to say anything about a fully developed countenance of the theoretical quarterly PROBLEMY MARKSIZMU-LENINIZMU. Above all, they lacked theoretical controversy among Marxists as well as an open confrontation of Marxist theory with bourgeois theoretical-philosophical and methodological positions in Polish science.

In this analysis, I have focused on considerations concerning the theoretical-philosophical structure of historical materialism and on the problems occurring in the realm of the theory of scientific socialism. In conclusion it should be emphasized, paraphrasing Lenin's words in the article "On the Significance of Militant Materialism," that PROBLEMY MARKSIZMU-LENINIZMU cannot be the type of periodical it would like to be and will not fulfill its function without a "substantial philosophical base," that is, without a Marxist philosophy, without materialistic dialectics. In the initial editorial these questions are overlooked (not because, I believe, it is understood and obvious on its own) even though--as I emphasized--it is present in the discussed issues. Right now it is not known if this presence is a permanent element of the periodical's program policy and if it is a criterion of its theoretical-philosophical party consciousness, scholarship and its explicit commitment to Marxism-Leninism.

11899

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JAN REM RIDICULES EMIGRES IN WEST

Warsaw TU I TERAZ in Polish 22 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by Jan Rem: "In the West"]

[Text] During the last quarter of a century, Polish scholars, artists and various other experts cooperated actively with Western institutions, organizations and individual colleagues. In the 1970's these relations were especially intensified. They functioned under rules facilitating reciprocal courtesy; for instance, if the platform for cooperation was apolitical, it was kept from politicizing contacts.

The Western partners knew that the arrivals from Poland were of various convictions. The posture of party members was respected as self-evident. Apolitical people or those showing reserve about the policies of the authorities of their own country were not put into a situation which hindered their behavior as loyal citizens, nor was such disloyalty expected of them. Of course, various irritations took place, but generally a gentlemanly ritual of coexistence was obligatory, based on both sides on tolerance and respect for the dissimilarity of opposite positions. All of this is no longer functioning.

After 13 December 1981, the West cut off cooperation and put Poland under quarantine. Learned Poles, artists, technicians, doctors, lawyers, etc., were divided there into two categories: opposition and pro-government. The West fraternized demonstrably with the opposition but required uninterrupted acts of political devotion. Apolitical ties were out of the question. Bonds were broken with the "pro-regimists" and "collaborationists," and though their presence in the West or participation in some spectacle might be indispensable for keeping the scraps of the former fabric of cooperation, a courteous reception already constituted a rarity. In general, Polish representatives met with affronts, if not from their hosts then from the Polish political emigres deliberately unleashed for this aim. In the 1970's they were held at a distance or forced to behave politely.

We are entering a period when political restrictions against Poland are slowly starting their death throes. The West has already begun efforts toward establishing various relations and these steps will multiply. We are in a situation of a country experienced in the Western policies of restriction, isolation, intervention and arrogance. All this cannot flow off of us like water off a duck, because that would be characteristic of stupidity after injury. At the same time, general East-West relations are dangerously tense, eliminating the mood of a co-existential idyll. From the other side, still, the alternative to co-existence is only the Cold War, which can heat up. We want to be open to the world and we do not intend to turn our backs to it. Bad Polish-West experiences influence the contents of our policy towards the West. But it has not caused a renunciation of conducting any kind of policy. We are patiently waiting for the other side to abandon the style of dictate, ultimatums and threats.

Polish scholars, artists and other experts want to return to cooperation with the West, of course, which is useful for their professional activity, and thus for Poland. However, they imagine that everything will return to that state and style of the 1970's. It is assumed that that was the norm, that afterwards disruptions occurred and that with time everything will return to the same old rut. They are deceived.

Radio Free Europe broadcast an unsigned letter--it is unimportant whether forged or genuine--by some Polish emigre professor. From this letter, one learns how meetings of Polish representatives and political emigres sometimes look. So, at a scientific symposium in Turin, the emigre Jerzy Ponianowski from Bari compared the present conditions in Poland to the conditions from the times of the Hitlerite occupation and said, quote: "...just as in the occupation period, people endowed with feelings of moral responsibility now sometimes stand face to face with the painful alternative of saving their necks or losing face." Prof Arthur Sandauer, there from Poland, replied to this nonsense about murdering people who do not want to recant their convictions. Thereupon, the next emigre speaking in Turin called him a "con man," and the author of the letter [called him] a traveling propaganda agent of the post-December authorities. From the letter, it appears that defending the policies of the government of one's own country has been designated there with the label of shocking caprice or servility, which is the symptom of psychological disease arising from the torment of the professor by the regime.

These scenes from the scientific symposium in Turin illustrate a mood and standard of culture of today's cooperation which is different than that known by our intellectuals. In any case, this concerns those disciplines related to politics.

The present moment is very strange, since various Western institutions, in rivalry, want to begin cooperation with their Polish counterparts, to invite them, to arrive, to deliberate, to make up for the period of broken bonds. This momentum towards Poland creates, nevertheless, in the West a parallel need for our political emigres. They are entreated zealously as counterweights, so that by their presence they show that cooperation

encompasses Poles of various orientations and that establishing relations with Warsaw is not a betrayal of previous political sympathies. Polish emigres, on the other hand, start provocations because they want to have a monopoly on representing in the West Polish learning, culture, political thinking, language--everything. They know already, because previous emigrants experienced it, that normal relations with Poland move emigres into a deep shadow. However, the danger of provocation and insulting arrivals from Poland forces hosts into keeping emigres at a distance from events at a time when establishing cooperation with Poland is again in vogue. The emigres are thus trapped. Their politeness towards their guests from abroad signifies a slow return into the shadows without a word of protest. Provocations speed up the removal of emigres from salons and conference halls.

Until this takes place the emissaries of Poland will experience colorful moments. It will be rather interesting to see how this will effect the positions of those scientists, artists, etc., who arrive in the West on bureaucratic missions without being in agreement with the political line of their government. The new situation in the West will certainly create partisans out of some over matters with which up to now they had not wanted to openly identify themselves. Others, are disillusioned in general with cooperation with the West, considering it difficult and thankless.

The essence of the argument leads to the conclusion that as long as Poland was cut off from the West by the Iron Curtain pulled closed by the latter, our intelligentsia did not realize the sharpness of the political division which existed in the world. Presently Poles are beginning to discover anew, for themselves, a West different than it was in the 1970's, no longer that familiar and friendly one. In Poland one can live without taking sides. In the West that kind of tolerance is unknown. A Pole has to answer for himself whether he is an ally of political anti-communism, or whether he acts in the West as a political enemy of his hosts with whom they are willing to negotiate but not flirt.

I think that the contacts with the West of many of our intellectuals enlighten them as to what kind of world they live in. Of course, this is not the only benefit which we may reap from re-establishing the broken contacts.

12594
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MEDICAL CARE FOR MOUNTAIN TROOPS IN ALL-PEOPLE'S WAR

Bucharest REVISTA SANITARA MILITARA in Romanian No 4, Oct-Dec 83 pp 319-325

[Article by Maj Dr Grigore Barsan: "Special Features of Medical Support of Mountain Infantry Troops in All-Out National War"]

[Text] The measures adopted by the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian state to preserve the health of the people, given concrete expression in optimization of medical care, create conditions for favorable solution of the problems connected with treatment and hospitalization of the wounded and the sick, and for supply of medical and pharmaceutical materials for the armed forces.

Romanian military doctrine reflects in its fullest form the concept of the Party and state of engaging the entire people in defense of the country. This presupposes participation both by the medical forces and means of the army and by those of the territorial medical network in medical support of combat activities.

The organization, forms, and concrete methods of carrying out medical support activities should be suited to the requirements of this doctrine and should be based on the concept of the battle as operation, for the sake of achieving efficient cooperation, from a unified viewpoint, of all the medical forces and means of mountain infantry troops and of the territorial network.

In war by the entire people for defense of the country, medical support of mountain infantry troops exhibits a number of special features determined by the specific nature of wooded mountain terrain, the characteristics of combat in mountains, participation in combat by defense formations and other elements of the national defense system, and by development of the medical network and the existence of tourist facilities.

These conditions necessitate the application of a variety of different solutions suited to the potential for organization, conduct, and management of the activities of administering medical aid, evacuation of the wounded and the sick, and supply of medical and pharmaceutical materials.

The particular features of combat operations in mountain terrain and the need for timely cooperation with the pertinent authorities of the local defense councils set the requirement that conduct of medical support be more flexible, resolute, and marked by a high degree of independence.

Field medicine--Mountain infantry troops--Medical support characteristics

Because of its nature and structure, altitude, specific meteorological conditions, the drainage and road network characteristics, the relatively small number of inhabitants and populated localities, the limited development of the territorial medical network and of sources of supply of medical and pharmaceutical materials, and participation of defense formations in combat operations, wooded mountain terrain increases the complexity of medical support problems and determines special features, and even significant changes in the method of organizing and managing this support.

Wooded mountain terrain restricts the possibilities of finding and evacuating the sick and the wounded, activities which sometimes entail difficulties and take longer to carry out. In addition, maneuver of medical formations, evacuation resources, and medical materials from one sector of operation to another is accomplished only with great difficulty and is sometimes impossible.

The existence of defiles and access roads hidden from sight permits approach of mountain infantry combat dispositions and small units to medical formations, but thereby creates greater vulnerability of these units because of the varying and unforeseeable situations of combat.

The climatic features and the abrupt changes taking place in the meteorological situation, even several times in the course of a single day, require that suitable measures be taken to protect the wounded and the sick from the harmful action of cold and damp from the time that first aid is administered until they reach the forward hospital, regional hospital, or tourist facilities in the area adapted for medical purposes.

The valleys, forests, and depressions create conditions favoring persistence of radioactive and toxic warfare substances for a longer period at their level; hence, measures must be taken to prohibit access temporarily, especially on valley roads, and this leads to obstacles to evacuation and movement of supplies. In addition, the nature and structure of steep mountain walls and slopes and the existence of detritus favor landslides and avalanches, especially after bombings. They can cause injuries or even burial of columns of troops and motor vehicles.

The features of mountain terrain, especially its ruggedness, lead to channeling of combat operations in certain directions, especially along valleys, plateaus, and crests, and often render operations to a marked degree independent. In organization of medical support these conditions make it necessary to take the number and importance of the directions into account for the purpose of ensuring sensible distribution of medical forces and equipment, movement and disposition of medical formations as required,

and replenishment of stocks of medical materials in keeping with the length of missions and supply possibilities.

Particular importance will be devoted to organization of the medical support of mountain infantry units, which often execute outflanking maneuvers and raids and incursions into enemy territory. These units are generally supported with medical personnel and medical and pharmaceutical materials, and especially antibiotics, chemotherapy agents, analgesics, anesthetics, bandages, and crystalloid solutions and evacuation means as determined by the length of the mission. A special aspect in such situations is represented by the difficulties met in evacuation and timely administration of skilled or specialized treatment to the wounded and the sick.

Another particular feature of medical support in mountain terrain is determined by the number and structure of medical losses. In mountain terrain the direct effect of conventional weapons on personnel is lower, and the number of wounded is consequently smaller than in level terrain, but injuries are more frequent, because of the secondary "projections" often associated with crushings and chilblains, poisoning by chemical warfare agents, irradiation, and burns. Even in the event of use of mass destruction weapons by the enemy the number of wounded will be smaller than in ordinary terrain, since wooded mountain terrain diminishes the effect of light emission and the radius of propagation of the shock wave of a nuclear explosion and of neutrons. In addition, in mountains care must be taken to prevent accidents caused by altitude sickness, exposure to sun, and to disturbances of vision in areas with abundant snowfall.

In mountains, border guard, security force, and patriotic guard units may participate in combat operations together with the mountain infantry troops and, depending on their place and role in the combat dispositions, medical support is provided on request in keeping with the capabilities of the medical formations of the large unit or of the unit to which they are subordinate. Since the capabilities of the mountain troops medical formations cannot in this situation fully provide for the activities of administering medical aid and evacuation of the wounded and the sick, it is advisable for the higher echelon to reinforce these formations with medical forces and equipment, especially when the formations perform combat missions in isolated sectors. Whenever necessary, locally available horse-drawn means (carriages, sleds, packhorses, skis) are used to evacuate the wounded and the sick and evacuation team relays are organized.

As regards administration of first aid to the wounded and the sick, removing them from exposure to enemy fire, sheltering them, and sometimes even evacuating them to the medical formations of the mountain infantry troops, these operations are carried out with the forces and equipment of units of the Ministry of the Interior and of the defense formations.

Wounded and sick who have received skilled medical assistance in the medical formations of the mountain infantry troops are evacuated to the nearest military or civilian hospitals in the region; if necessary, helicopters in particular are used to transport the seriously wounded and to carry supplies of preserved blood, blood substitutes, and oxygen.

Transportation of the medical and pharmaceutical materials needed by medical formations of the Ministry of the Interior, patriotic guards, and other defense formations is generally accomplished with the organic equipment of these formations and with that made available by the local defense councils.

The chief medical officer of mountain infantry troops must at all times have knowledge of medical support capabilities and the situation of units of the Ministry of the Interior, the patriotic guards, and other defense formations in the area of the large unit, for which purpose he will maintain liaison with officers of these units and officials of the local defense councils in order to conduct permanent, timely, and efficient cooperation. He must also keep himself informed regarding the contents of decisions by the local defense council and the instructions issued for medical support of subordinate defense formations, and must cooperate with their staffs and operational groups (representatives) to solve all medical support problems.

Timely administration of first aid is of particular importance in recovery of the wounded, since in mountain terrain there is in addition to the direct effect of weapons the aggravating factors represented by the harmful action of cold and damp, as well as the much greater difficulty of location and evacuation due to the rugged and wooded terrain. These conditions necessitate the peacetime training of all military personnel to enable them to apply suitable first aid measures correctly in the event of wounding or sickness.

Medical aid and skilled medical aid are administered, as under other terrain conditions, at the aid stations of the mountain infantry units, or at the forward hospital and military hospitals in the region. Because of the stability of the combat dispositions, particularly in defense, or when the combat situation does not permit regular evacuation of the wounded and the sick in mountain terrain, conditions are provided for holding them longer at the aid stations (1 to 2 days) and especially at the forward hospital (5 to 10 days). Longer hospitalization whenever permitted by the combat situation, without causing overcrowding of the medical formations, is also advisable to avoid postoperative complications arising from transportation under low temperature conditions. Similarly, when such situations are anticipated, the medical formations of the mountain infantry troops are reinforced with qualified medical personnel and, in cooperation with the local defense councils, use may be made of hospital space available in the area at rural hospitals, sanatoriums, or dispensaries, and at hotels and rest homes which are suitable for use for medical purposes. Prompt evacuation of the wounded and the sick is difficult because of the reduced capacity of the roads, which do not permit access by motor vehicles to wounded-collection stations. Hence, all classes of transportation, specialized and improvised, will be used for medical evacuation. Often evacuation of the wounded and the sick will be organized with stretcher bearers or with horses belonging to small units, to wounded-collection or transfer stations. Evacuation of the wounded and the sick from the small unit sector will be carried out by various processes and with a variety of transportation means, from carrying in the arms, on a stretcher, on skis, on sleds (boat sled), in horsedrawn or military mountain carriages, by horse or packhorse, by funiculars (already

present or installed by combat personnel between steep and close slopes), in forestry or mining rail cars, to use of the entire range of improvised means, both those representing military equipment and those available in the area (wooded beams and poles, branches, fir branches, etc.). Also as a result of the wide variety of medical evacuation means, if traffic is blocked along some stretches of road, transfer stations between stretcher bearers, horsedrawn vehicles, and motor vehicles will be organized.

On longer evacuation routes and routes situated at high altitudes, especially in winter it is advisable to organize first aid stations to renew bandages, administer sedatives, and warm, hydrate, and feed the wounded and the sick. At such stations an important contribution can be made by Red Cross formations, youth detachments, and other defense formations in the area. First aid stations are established, as are also the medical treatment stations of mountain infantry units, in inhabited localities, hamlets, and tourist or forester cabins. The personnel in question can participate in bandaging, feeding, and caring for the wounded also at the medical treatment and transfer stations, and in application of epidemic control measures.

Priority must be given to vehicles carrying the wounded and the sick, depending on the combat situation, at mandatory passing points on narrow roads having only one traffic lane, especially in wintertime. It is also advisable to construct small helicopter landing areas, since evacuation routes may be blocked by enemy action, rockfalls, or avalanches.

When small units conduct combat operations in isolated directions or in the rear of enemy dispositions, without roads providing connection with the battalion medical treatment station, after the wounded and the sick have been given first aid they are kept with the small unit until an area is reached where they can be taken by the evacuation vehicles of the higher echelon or are turned over to medical formations of adjacent units. This is a procedure often applied in combat operations in mountains.

The characteristic of organization and conduct of combat operations in mountains by directions requires suitable disposition of the medical formations nearing the forward edge in advance of the troop dispositions. In establishing stations use is to be made of ravines, valleys, defiles, and dead angles of the terrain, over an area smaller than under ordinary conditions, in zones in which the principal directions of interdiction can be secured and as close as possible to road forks.

It is advisable for forward hospitals, insofar as possible, to be situated in inhabited localities, at a distance from the troops making it possible to deliver the wounded and the sick within a maximum period of 5 to 6 hours from the time when first aid is administered. There are also situations in which the hospital will operate in sections, in principle in the same direction of operation as that of the troops.

Holding the wounded for a longer period at the forward hospital permits administration of specialized treatment in some fields (traumatology,

maxillofacial surgery, etc.), by use of groups of specialists received as reinforcements from the higher echelons, or organization of treatment at regional hospitals by increasing their hospitalization capacity, with other premises used for this purpose.

In view of the direct contact between the mountain infantry troops and the local population and the constant cooperation with the defense formations, as well as constraints of a hygienic nature inherent in war, the possibility arises of occurrence of contagious diseases; hence, epidemic control measures must be applied both among the troops and among the defense formations and the population. In addition, it is much more difficult to carry out medical reconnaissance and epidemiologic monitoring in wooded mountain terrain, and data on the epidemiologic situation in such areas are difficult to verify, while the existence of natural foci of contagious diseases is possible.

The presence in wooded mountain terrain of species of birds, wild animals, or insects which will be carriers of pathogenic agents creates conditions for development of epidemic foci, such as ones of encephalitis or rabies, and also presents the danger of poison snake bites.

The flora and fauna of mountain areas can contribute to provision of food for the personnel of units performing combat operations under difficult conditions; this presupposes knowledge of edible species by military personnel. Similarly, to prevent the diseases caused by drinking polluted water coming from mountain streams which appear to be potable, it is necessary to carry out rigorous measures for disinfection of sources of water which may be polluted, upstream, either by enemy scout sabotage groups or by dumping of waste.

Under such conditions, epidemic control measures will assume a broad spectrum, and will cover both the personnel of mountain infantry troops and those of border guard and security troops and of defense formations, as well as the population.

As regards supply of medical and pharmaceutical materials, it is generally performed in decentralized fashion, both from regional military depots and from district pharmaceutical offices or pharmacies present in localities in the zone of action of the mountain infantry troops, in amounts established by agreement with officials of the local defense councils.

In conclusion, certain points may be presented which are significant characteristics of certain major aspects; they include:

--increase in the complexity of medical support activities, this presupposing knowledge by the chief medical officer of the mountain infantry troops of the capabilities of the regional medical network of the zone;

--the need for drawing up a unified medical support plan covering the operations of treatment, evacuation, and supply of medical and pharmaceutical materials both for the mountain infantry troops and for the other elements

of the national defense system while they are subordinate to larger or smaller mountain infantry units;

--organization of epidemic control support from a unified viewpoint and extension of prophylactic and contagious disease control measures to apply to all personnel participating in combat and to the local population;

--permanent cooperation with officials of the local defense councils in drawing up the medical support plan, for the purpose of establishing the specific tasks of these officials in certain evacuation directions.

Article received by editorial office on 8 February 1983

6115

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OPERATING PROCEDURE OF FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Belgrade SLUZHBI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian No 7, 3 Feb 84 pp 283-304

[Operating procedure adopted by the Federal Executive Council in Belgrade on 5 January 1984 and signed by Vice Chairman Borisav Srebric]

[Text] On the basis of Article 347, Subparagraph 11, of the Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Article 212 of the Law on the Bases of the System of Government Administration and on the Federal Executive Council and Federal Administrative Agencies (SLUZHBI LIST SFRJ, No 23, 1978, and No 21, 1982), the Federal Executive Council issues the following

OPERATING PROCEDURE
OF THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

I. Introductory Remarks

Article 1

This operating procedure regulates in detail, in conformity with the Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and federal law, the internal organization and manner of operation of the Federal Executive Council (hereinafter "the Council") and other matters important to the work of the Council.

Article 2

The internal organization and manner of operation of the Council shall be regulated so as to ensure collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility and the equality of the members of the Council in exercising their rights and discharging their duties and responsibilities as set forth in the SFRY Constitution and federal law.

II. Chairman, Vice Chairmen and Members of the Council, and the Council's Secretary General

1. Chairman of the Council

Article 3

The chairman of the Council shall represent the Council, shall organize the Council's work, shall see to the enforcement of regulations, acts, policy positions and resolutions adopted by the Council, shall see to the enforcement of this operating procedure and to realization of the Council's cooperation with other bodies, agencies and organizations.

The chairman of the Council shall prepare and call meetings of the Council, shall propose the agenda and shall chair the meetings of the Council, and shall sign the regulations and other acts adopted by the Council.

In the exercise of his rights and discharge of his duties as set forth in the SFRY Constitution and federal law, the chairman of the Council shall also act in accordance with this operating procedure.

Article 4

The chairman of the Council shall see to ensuring that the work of the Council is open to public scrutiny and that the public is informed about the work of the Council, that accountability is enforced in the work of the Council and that the principle of equality of the languages and scripts of the nationalities and ethnic minorities of Yugoslavia is realized in the work of the Council.

Article 5

The chairman of the Council shall see that reports are made to the SFRY Assembly concerning the work of the Council, concerning the situation in all domains of the life of society, concerning the conduct of policies set forth by the SFRY Assembly, and concerning the enforcement of federal laws and other enactments and general acts of the SFRY Assembly.

The chairman of the Council shall see that reports are made to the SFRY State Presidency on current matters within the jurisdiction of the Council, but especially concerning matters of general political significance which the Council is deliberating.

2. Vice Chairmen of the Council

Article 6

The vice chairmen of the Council shall aid the chairman of the Council in the exercise of his rights and discharge of his duties.

Pursuant to resolutions of the Council, the vice chairmen of the Council shall see that tasks are performed in the jurisdiction of the Council and shall carry on working coordination of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations concerning such business as the Council determines.

The chairmen of the Council may delegate to a vice chairman of the Council the handling of particular matters which arise out of his function of representing the Council and other matters within the limits of his rights and duties.

Article 7

The vice chairmen of the Council shall replace the chairman of the Council should he be absent or incapacitated, according to the order of assignment adopted by the Council.

The vice chairman of the Council, when he is replacing the chairman of the Council, shall convene the meeting of the Council, shall propose the agenda and shall chair the meeting of the Council, shall sign regulations and other acts which the Council has adopted in the meeting which he chaired, and shall replace the chairman of the Council in his other rights and duties.

3. Members of the Council

Article 8

The member of the Council, in the exercise of his rights and discharge of his duties, shall propose to the Council that it debate particular matters within the jurisdiction of the Council and shall give initiative to the Council for preparation of federal laws and other regulations and general acts whose proposal or enactment lie in the Council's competence.

The Council is required to declare its position concerning every proposal and initiative of a member of the Council.

The member of the Council shall participate in the work of the working bodies of the Council to which he has been appointed, but he shall also have the right to participate in the work of a working body of the Council of which he is not a member.

Article 9

The member of the Council has the right to be informed by federal administrative agencies, federal organizations and the professional staff services of the Council concerning matters within their competence, necessary to performance of his function as a member of the Council.

Proposals to be taken up and decided on in a meeting of the Council shall be delivered to the member of the Council within the periods of time set forth in this operating procedure.

Other materials delivered to the Council shall also be delivered to the member of the Council for information purposes.

Article 10

The Council may designate a member of the Council to represent the Council in particular relations with foreign countries or within the country.

If the Council designates a Council member to represent the Council in particular foreign relations, the Council shall grant him authority for that or shall set forth the basis for the conduct of talks.

Should the Council designate a Council member to represent it in particular relations within the country, the Council shall grant him the authority and, if necessary, shall set down guidelines to govern his work.

Article 11

The Council member shall be personally accountable for his work and, in conformity with his rights and duties, for the work and decisions of the Council.

The Council member is required to represent the positions of the Council in matters entrusted to him by the Council and he shall be accountable for that.

The Council member shall be accountable to the Council for furnishing the Council initiative and proposals in good time to resolve issues within the limits of the tasks which the Council has entrusted to him.

The Council member shall report to the Council on performance of the tasks entrusted to him by the Council.

Article 12

The Council shall decide questions concerning immunity of Council members in a meeting.

On a request of a competent authority for the Council to approve a Council member's being taken into custody or criminal proceedings being instituted against a Council member, and also on notice from a government agency that a Council member has been taken into custody or criminal proceedings instituted against the Council member who did not invoke immunity, the Council shall make a decision in its first meeting following receipt of the request or notice.

With respect to a request that the Council approve a Council member's being taken into custody or approve the institution of criminal proceedings against a Council member, the Council shall decide whether to grant the approval, but with respect to notice that a Council member has been taken into custody or criminal proceedings instituted against a Council member who has not invoked immunity, the Council shall decide whether proceedings shall continue or whether the decision ordering custody shall remain in effect.

Article 13

An identity card shall be issued to Council members.

The identity card shall contain information on the identity of the Council member and a statement concerning immunity and other rights of the Council member.

The identity card shall be valid for the duration of the Council member's term of office.

Deputy federal secretaries and deputy chairmen of federal committees shall be issued an identity card containing information on the identity of the deputy federal secretary or deputy chairman of the federal committee.

The chairman of the Council shall sign the identity cards referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 4 of this article.

The Council's secretary general shall see to the issuance of the identity card referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 4 of this article and to the keeping of records concerning those identity cards.

4. Secretary General of the Council

Article 14

Pursuant to instructions of the chairman of the Council and in conformity with this operating procedure, the Council's secretary general shall see to the preparation, adoption and fulfillment of the Council's work programs and plans, to the delivery of proposals for examination and deliberation to the Council's coordinating commission, to the working bodies of the Council, to interpublic committees and to the Council; shall aid the chairman of the Council in exercising his rights and discharging his duties related to organizing and preparing meetings of the Council and carrying out the resolutions of the Council, and shall perform other tasks related to the work of the Council as set forth by federal law and this operating procedure, as well as tasks entrusted to him by the Council and chairman of the Council.

The Council's secretary general shall see that resolutions of the Council are delivered in good time to federal administrative agencies, federal organizations, executive councils of assemblies of republics and executive councils of assemblies of autonomous provinces, and other bodies, agencies, and organizations; shall monitor execution of the resolutions of the Council which establish obligations of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations to the Council and the SFRY Assembly; and shall regularly inform the Council of this and carry out the resolutions of the Council when so commissioned by the Council.

The Council's secretary general shall represent the Council before other bodies, agencies and organizations on matters for which the Council authorizes him.

The Council's secretary general shall serve as controller for execution of the Council's budget.

Article 15

The Council's secretary general shall regularly notify the Council on progress in discharging the Council's obligations to the SFRY Assembly and SFRY State Presidency, shall propose to the Council that it take steps to discharge obligations arising out of the work program and resolutions of the Council, the SFRY Assembly and the SFRY State Presidency, as well as to advance the relations and cooperation of the Council with the SFRY Assembly and SFRY State Presidency.

Article 16

The Council's secretary general shall attend meetings of the Council and meetings of the coordinating commission of the Council and shall have the right to participate in consideration of matters pertaining to the following: the Council's organization and method of operation, the Council's competence to take decisions on particular proposals, the question of whether a proposal has been prepared in conformity with this operating procedure, tasks and functions which under this operating procedure lie in his competence, as well as matters pertaining to the professional staff services and other staff services of the Council, and he may also indicate to the Council the conditions and possibilities for carrying out a particular resolution of the Council whose execution is his responsibility.

Article 17

The Council's secretary general shall direct the work of the Council's General Secretariat and shall in that respect exercise the rights and discharge the duties of an official heading a federal administrative agency.

The Council's secretary general shall be accountable to the Council for the lawful, effective and competent work of the Council's General Secretariat.

The Council's secretary general shall have a deputy, who shall replace the Council's secretary general should he be absent or incapacitated, in which he shall exercise the same rights and discharge the same duties, and who shall also perform other tasks entrusted to him by the Council and by the Council's secretary general.

Article 18

The Council's secretary general shall see to the safekeeping of the state seal of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and shall be responsible for its use.

The state seal shall be placed on those acts designated by federal law.

An official record shall be kept concerning placement of the state seal on acts. The official record shall be signed by the Council's secretary general and by an authorized individual of the body adopting the act on which the state seal is being placed.

Article 19

The Council's secretary general shall see to the issuance of official identity cards to officials and supervisory personnel appointed by the Council, shall sign the identity card and shall see to the keeping of records concerning identity cards issued.

III. The Council's Organization

Article 20

For consideration of particular matters in the competence of the Council, to reconcile the views of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations concerning particular proposals, initiatives and requests submitted to the Council for consideration and deliberation, to furnish initiative for settlement of particular issues in the competence of the Council, to prepare and approve proposals submitted to the Council, and to organize and undertake activities aimed at more successful performance of the tasks and functions within the competence of the Council, the Council shall have a coordinating commission as set forth in federal law and shall establish its standing and ad hoc working bodies and the Yugoslav sections of joint committees, boards and commissions for cooperation with other states and international organizations.

1. The Coordinating Commission

Article 21

In performance of the tasks set forth in federal law, by resolution of the Council, on a recommendation of the Council's working bodies, on its own initiative, or on the initiative of the chairman, a vice chairman or member of the Council, the Coordinating Commission shall perform the following functions:

1) take under consideration all socioeconomic and political matters of importance within the competence of the Council and proposals submitted to the Council for settlement of those matters, shall take positions concerning those proposals, and shall submit to the Council proposed versions of assessments, positions or resolutions;

2) coordinate and guide work related to preparations of meetings of the Council, provide coordination and synchronization of the work of the standing and other working bodies of the Council in the process of preparing meetings of the Council; examine as necessary differing proposals of the working bodies of the Council concerning the same matter and submit its opinion of those proposals to the Council; evaluate whether a particular proposal for

consideration and deliberation in a meeting of the Council has been prepared and argued in such a way that the Council can adopt the decision being proposed;

3) guide and coordinate the work of adopting the work program of the Council and see that it is in line with the work programs of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly and the SFRY State Presidency; approve the drafts and proposed versions of the Council's work program and submit them to the Council for consideration and adoption; observe the fulfillment of the Council's work programs and plans and responsibility for nonfulfillment of tasks which have been programmed and planned and submit proposals to the Council in that connection;

4) coordinate and guide the work of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations on behalf of timely and competent fulfillment of work programs and plans, enforcement of positions and resolutions of the SFRY Assembly, the SFRY State Presidency and the Council, the conduct and further improvement of relations and cooperation between federal administrative agencies and federal organizations and of those bodies with other federal bodies and organizations, with administrative agencies in the republics and autonomous provinces, with associations of associated labor, and with scientific and professional organizations, and also in order to strengthen their independence and responsibility in performing their functions set forth in the SFRY Constitution and federal law;

5) coordinate and guide work in the Council to ensure fulfillment of obligations and conduct of cooperation of the Council with the SFRY Assembly and to inform the SFRY Assembly about progress in consideration of particular matters in the Council, and specifically concerning preparation of statutes and general acts adopted by the SFRY Assembly;

6) see to conduct of the Council's cooperation with the SFRY State Presidency, examine and approve proposed versions of the Council's positions concerning material prepared by federal administrative agencies at the request and to meet the needs of the SFRY State Presidency and give initiative to the Council to hold joint meetings of the SFRY State Presidency and the Council;

7) take up matters of the Council's cooperation with the bodies of sociopolitical organizations at the federal level, initiate and organize political consultations of the Council with those bodies concerning key issues in the Council's jurisdiction;

8) take under consideration matters concerning the Council's cooperation with self-managing organizations and communities at the federal level and with scientific and professional organizations with respect to their involvement in preparing proposals of the Council concerning the most important socioeconomic and political issues and ensure the Council's participation in the work of federal social councils;

9) take under consideration matters related to the Council's cooperation with the executive councils of the assemblies of the republics and with the

executive councils of the assemblies of the autonomous provinces and within that framework initiate, program, guide and coordinate cooperation with them;

10) organize as necessary broader consultations for extending aid to interpublic committees so as to speed up the reconciliation of views and to find adequate solutions concerning views which have not been reconciled;

11) guarantee and carry on the Council's cooperation with the executive councils of the assemblies of the republics and with the executive councils of the assemblies of the autonomous provinces in the preparation of laws and other statutes and general acts which the Council proposes to the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, which are adopted on the basis of consent of the assemblies of the republics and assemblies of the autonomous provinces.

The Coordinating Commission may take positions on matters for which it is so authorized by the Council and in the manner set forth in this operating procedure, in conformity with the fundamental positions of the Council and the policy adopted in the particular area, on which it shall immediately inform all members of the Council.

The Coordinating Commission shall approve the proposed versions of individual acts in the competence of the Council in conformity with the procedure set forth in this operating procedure, when it is so authorized by a regulation or specific resolution of the Council.

Proposed versions of acts as referred to in Paragraph 3 of this article shall be delivered to all members of the Council. If within a period of 2 days from the date of delivery of the proposed version of the act no member of the Council declares that he is not in accord with the proposed version of the act, it shall be taken as though the act were adopted in a meeting of the Council. The day when the proposed version was approved in the meeting of the Coordinating Commission shall be taken as the date of the act's adoption.

If within the period stated in Paragraph 4 of this article one or more members of the Council declare that they are not in accord with the proposed version of the act or if the request that the proposed version of the act be taken up in a meeting of the Council, the decision on the proposed version of the act shall be made in a meeting of the Council.

Article 22

The Coordinating Commission shall consist of the chairman, the vice chairmen and members of the Council as designated by the Council from among its own members in such manner that its membership includes members of the Council from all the republics and autonomous provinces.

The chairman of the Council shall be the chairman of the Coordinating Commission.

The Council members shall be informed of the date, hour and place of a meeting of the Coordinating Commission and proposed agendas and minutes of meetings of the Coordinating Commission shall be delivered to them.

Every member of the Council shall have the right to participate in the proceedings of the Coordinating Commission.

A member of the Council shall participate in the work of the Coordinating Commission when it takes up matters within the jurisdiction of the agency or body which he heads.

An official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization who is not a member of the Council may be summoned to participate in the proceedings of the Coordinating Commission when it takes up matters within the jurisdiction of the federal administrative agency or federal organization which he heads.

Article 23

The meetings of the Coordinating Commission shall be called by the chairman of the Coordinating Commission on his own initiative, on the basis of resolutions of the Council or on the motion of a member of the Coordinating Commission. Any member of the Council may furnish the initiative for calling a meeting of the Coordinating Commission.

Should the chairman be absent or incapacitated, the meeting of the Coordinating Commission may be called by a vice chairman of the Council who is replacing the chairman of the Council.

Article 24

When the Coordinating Commission is taking up matters related to conduct of relations and improvement of cooperation with the executive councils of the assemblies of the republics and with the executive councils of the assemblies of the autonomous provinces, the chairmen of the executive councils of the assemblies of the republics and the chairmen of the executive councils of the assemblies of the autonomous provinces shall be summoned to the meeting of the Coordinating Commission.

Article 25

With respect to the preparation and calling of meetings of the Coordinating Commission, work in meetings, minutes and performance of technical and administrative tasks to meet the needs of the Coordinating Commission, the provisions of Article 39 and of Articles 42 through 44 of this operating procedure shall be appropriately applied.

2. Standing Working Bodies

Article 26

The Council shall establish commissions and special commissions as its own standing working bodies.

Article 27

The working body of the Council shall take up matters in the competence of the Council within the limits of the jurisdiction set forth in this operating procedure.

The working body of the Council may also take up individual matters within the jurisdiction of another working body of the Council if this is important to performance of its tasks or the tasks of the Council.

Within the limits of their jurisdiction as set forth in this operating procedure the working bodies of the Council shall also take up matters in the domain of nationwide defense and social self-protection.

Article 28

The working bodies of the Council shall cooperate with one another and shall synchronize their work on matters pertaining to their jurisdiction and in planning their work they shall state which matters shall be taken up by two or more working bodies and on which matters they plan to hold joint meetings.

Article 29

The working bodies of the Council shall conduct their business in meetings.

The chairman of a working body of the Council shall see to the organization and preparation of the meeting of the working body, shall call the meetings of the working body and shall chair them, shall propose the agenda of the meeting and shall see to execution of the resolutions of the working body.

The chairman of the working body shall call meetings of the working body in conformity with the work plan of the Council, on the basis of resolutions of the Council, on the proposal of the chairman of the Council or members of the working body, and on his own initiative.

A member of the Council or an official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization may provide initiative for calling a meeting of a working body and may propose that a particular matter be placed on the agenda of a meeting of a working body.

If the chairman of a working body of the Council is prevented from calling a meeting and attending a meeting of the working body, the meeting shall be called and chaired by a member of the working body of the Council from among the Council members who is designated by the working body or by the chairman of the working body.

Commissions of the Council

Article 30

The commissions of the Council shall be as follows:

- 1) Commission for the Socioeconomic and Political System;
- 2) Commission for Planning and Development;
- 3) Commission for Current Economic and Social Welfare Policy;
- 4) Commission for Foreign Relations;
- 5) Commission for Personnel, Organization and Budget Affairs;
- 6) Commission for Defense Preparations and Social Self-Protection;
- 7) Commission for Housing Affairs.

Article 31

The jurisdiction of the Commission for the Socioeconomic and Political System shall cover the following within the competence of the Council: realization and further development of the socioeconomic system established by the SFRY Constitution and the uniform bases of the sociopolitical system, and in particular achievement of the constitutional position of associated labor and further development of the socioeconomic and political relations of socialist self-management; achievement and further development of the delegate system and of the role of executive and administrative bodies within it; the system of expanded reproduction, the system of social planning, the bases of the unified Yugoslav market, the system of foreign economic relations; the system of nationwide defense and social self-protection, social protection of self-management rights and social property, the legal system, the bases of the social information system and the bases of the system of public information, the bases of the system of government administration, and the bases of the judicial system.

Article 32

The jurisdiction of the Commission for Planning and Development shall cover the following within the competence of the Council: preparation and fulfillment of long-range and medium-term development plans and agreements concerning the bases of long-range and medium-term development plans, and other matters of development policy; preparation of annual planning documents and physical, energy and other balances of Yugoslavia; policy governing faster development of the underdeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; financing the Federation; achievement and further development of a system of social planning, a system of expanded reproduction, and matters concerning foreign economic relations when this is important to adoption or conduct of development policy, and the examination of individual enactments from the standpoint of their impact on development policy.

Article 33

The jurisdiction of the Commission for Current Economic and Social Welfare Policy shall cover the following within the competence of the Council: enforcement and assurance of fulfillment of planning documents in the current year; preparation, adoption and enforcement of regulations and measures and the undertaking of activities toward fulfillment of planning documents, but specifically in the domains of the market and prices, finance, tax policy, the federal budget, the foreign trade and foreign exchange regime, exports and imports, policy governing the rate of exchange of the dinar and foreign credit relations, monetary and credit policy and tariff and nontariff protection; conduct of policy in the domain of social activities from the standpoint of their material position, and especially in the domain of creation of new jobs and social welfare policy, and the examination of particular enactments from the standpoint of their impact on current economic developments.

Article 34

The jurisdiction of the Commission for Foreign Relations shall cover the following within the competence of the Council: conduct of economic, political, scientific-technical, military-technical, educational-and-cultural, and information cooperation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with other states and international organizations; building the new international economic order; planning and coordinating the international activities of the Council and federal administrative agencies and federal organizations; matters related to the position of citizens of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia employed abroad temporarily and emigres; matters in the domain of peaceful use of space and the information and propaganda activity of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia directed abroad.

The commission shall set forth the bases (platforms) for international meetings, for sessions of the Yugoslav section of joint committees, boards and commissions for economic, scientific and technical cooperation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with other states and international organizations, and for the conduct of negotiations and conclusions of international treaties, and shall adopt a report from those meetings, sessions and negotiations, except for the bases for concluding international treaties ratified by the SFRY Assembly. If the commission deems it necessary that a position be taken on a particular matter in a meeting of the Council or that appropriate resolutions be adopted, or if an individual member of the Council requests that that basis (platform) or report be taken up in a meeting of the Council, it shall deliver them to the Council for consideration.

The jurisdiction of the commission shall also cover cooperation between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA), the European Economic Community (EEC), the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and international organizations concerned with the affairs of the economic development of developing countries, as well as implementation of the positions and decisions adopted at meetings of nonaligned countries and developing countries.

The commission shall on the basis of the positions and guidelines of the Council nominate the membership of delegations for meetings of joint committees, commissions, boards and their working bodies and nomination of members of delegations for other international meetings for which the commission sets forth the bases (platforms), and also ascertain the expenses for those sessions or meetings and the expenses of those delegations.

The procedure set forth in Article 95 of this operating procedure shall be applied to the proposals referred to in Paragraph 4 of this article.

The commission shall approve the proposed versions of individual acts concerning the granting of material and other aid to nonaligned countries, developing countries and liberation movements from the resources of the Fund of Solidarity With Nonaligned Countries and Developing Countries, in accordance with the procedure set forth by this operating procedure for adoption of individual acts within the competence of the Council.

Article 35

The jurisdiction of the Commission for Personnel, Organization and Budget Affairs shall cover the following within the competence of the Council: conduct of personnel policy and the staffing of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations and the technical and other staff services of the Council and the appointment, hiring and dismissal of officials and supervisory personnel in the Council, federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, professional staff services of the Council and diplomatic and consular missions of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia abroad, and the awarding of decorations to all officials and personnel; the organization and method of operation of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations; achievement and development of self-management in federal administrative agencies, federal organizations and the technical and other staff services of the Council; implementation of the principle of openness to public scrutiny of the work of the Council, federal administrative agencies and federal organizations; disposition of resources which are social property used by federal bodies and agencies, use of the permanent and current budgetary reserve and other matters which are not in the jurisdiction of the other commissions of the Council.

In accordance with the procedure prescribed by this operating procedure for adoption of individual acts within the competence of the Council, the commission shall approve the proposed versions of acts which do the following:

- 1) give consent to general acts concerning internal organization and operation of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations and to general acts on job evaluation in those bodies and organizations as well as to general acts on the internal organization and operation and general acts on job evaluation in the technical and other staff services of the Council;

- 2) decide on disposition of resources which are social property used by federal bodies and agencies;

- 3) rule on objections of federal administrative agencies, federal organizations and the technical staff services of the Council with respect to use of work space, equipment and furnishings of those agencies and organizations;
- 4) rule on appeals of applicants for employment on the basis of a public competition in federal agencies, organizations and technical staff services and on grievances which workers submit to the Council;
- 5) decide on use of resources of the current budgetary reserve and foreign exchange reserve to meet the needs of the Federation up to the amount fixed by resolution of the Council;
- 6) issue rulings and administrative procedure on matters within the jurisdiction of the Council.

Article 36

The jurisdiction of the Commission for Defense Preparations and Social Self-Protection shall cover the following within the competence of the Council: implementation of the bases of plans and preparatory measures to defend the country and the bases for preparation of the economy and social services for functioning in wartime; conduct of defense preparations and achievement of social self-protection of the Council, federal administrative agencies and federal organizations and other bodies and organizations; planning, adoption and performance of the measures of current economic policy in the domain of the manufacturing and sale of armament and military equipment, and the conduct of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with other countries in the domain of armament and military equipment.

Article 37

The jurisdiction of the Commission for Housing Affairs shall cover the following within the competence of the Council: programming and realization of construction of residential buildings, housing units and garages for members of the Council, deputy federal secretaries and deputy chairmen of federal committees, officials and supervisory personnel appointed by the Council and personnel and federal administrative agencies and federal organizations and the technical and other staff services of the Council; allocation of housing to meet the needs of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations obtained with the resources of the federal budget; allocation for use of family and official housing and garages or garage spaces; use and management of housing, residential buildings and garages intended to meet the needs of officials, supervisory personnel and other personnel in the Council and federal administrative agencies and federal organizations.

In accordance with the procedure set forth in this operating procedure for adoption of individual acts within the competence of the Council, the commission shall adopt acts which do the following:

- 1) allocate for use housing units and garages to members of the Council, deputy federal secretaries and deputy chairmen of federal committees, officials and supervisory personnel appointed by the Council;

2) allocate for temporary use housing units and garages (official apartments) to officials and supervisory personnel;

3) allocate housing units, garages and garage spaces to individual federal administrative agencies and federal organizations and to the technical and other staff services of the Council--to meet the needs of the personnel of those agencies, organizations and staff services;

4) grant authorization to an official or head of technical and other staff services of the Council to allocate a particular number of housing units and garages directly to personnel.

Article 38

The Council shall name the chairmen of the commissions of the Council referred to in Article 30 of this operating procedure from among Council members.

The Council shall name the members of commissions of the Council from among Council members, officials who head federal administrative agencies and federal organizations and their deputies appointed by the SFRY Assembly, officials who head federal administrative agencies and federal organizations appointed by the Council, the Council's secretary general, and other officials as designated by the Council.

The commissions of the Council shall have between 5 and 11 members.

Article 39

The meetings of the commissions of the Council shall as a rule be held on a particular day in the week.

The members of the commissions shall be notified of the date, hour and place of meetings of commissions of the Council.

The notice on holding a meeting of commissions of the Council shall be delivered to commission members along with the proposed agenda, proposals and other materials which are on the agenda of the meeting of the commission.

Members of the Council shall be regularly informed of the date, hour and place of meetings of commissions of the Council of which they are not members and they shall also be delivered the proposed agendas and minutes from the meetings of those working bodies.

The proposed agenda and material referred to in Paragraph 3 of this article shall also be delivered to the federal administrative agency competent for legislative affairs.

Article 40

A member of a commission of the Council--federal secretary, chairman of a federal committee, official heading a federal administrative agency or federal

organization, and the Council's secretary general--may be replaced in the proceedings of the commission only by his deputy. As an exception, when a commission is examining a proposal of a federal administrative agency or federal organization, a member of the commission may be replaced, while it is taking up the proposal of that body or organization, by an undersecretary or assistant of the federal secretary, the chairman of the federal committee or the official heading the federal administrative agency or federal organization.

Representatives of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations from whom a written opinion on a particular proposal on the agenda of a meeting has been requested shall be summoned to the meeting of the commission of the Council.

When they take up matters related to conduct of relations and establishment of cooperation with the executive councils of the assemblies of the republics and with the executive councils of the assemblies of the autonomous provinces within the jurisdiction of the commissions of the Council, representatives of those executive councils may also be summoned to meetings of commissions.

Representatives of proponents shall be summoned to meetings of commissions of the Council and shall present the views of the bodies or organizations on the matter being taken up in the meeting of the commission and shall as necessary provide additional clarification and justification. The representative of the proponent shall participate in the proceedings of the commission so long as it has that proposal under consideration.

Representatives of self-managing organizations and communities, representatives of the bodies of sociopolitical organizations and other bodies, organizations and associations at the federal level, as well as individual professional and scientific figures may also be summoned to meetings of commissions of the Council in order to participate in the proceedings of the commissions.

Article 41

If in the process of preparing a proposal for consideration and deliberation in a meeting of the Council a federal administrative agency or federal organization calls upon a commission of the Council to give an opinion on a particular matter of principle, the commission shall take up that matter within the limits of its competence and deliver its position or opinion to the requester.

Article 42

Minutes shall be kept on the course of meetings of commissions of the Council.

The provisions of this operating procedure which pertain to the minutes of a meeting of the Council shall also be appropriately applied to the minutes of the meetings of the commissions of the Council.

Article 43

The commissions of the Council shall act in conformity with this operating procedure, but they may also adopt a procedure to govern their own work.

With respect to preparation and calling of meetings of commissions of the Council, adoption of the agenda and procedure in meetings, the provisions of this operating procedure pertaining to meetings of the Council shall be appropriately applied.

Article 44

The Council's secretary general shall see that technical and administrative functions are performed to meet the needs of the Council's commissions.

Article 45

The commission of the Council shall have a secretary.

The secretary of the Council's commission shall prepare the meetings of the commission according to instructions of the chairman of the Council's commission; shall prepare the reports, minutes and other materials from the meeting of the commission; shall monitor fulfillment of work programs and plans and execution of resolutions of the Council in a field that lies in the domain of the commission and shall so inform the chairman of the commission and secretary general of the Council; shall monitor execution of the resolutions of the Council insofar as they concern the commission; and shall also perform other technical tasks to meet the needs of the commission.

The secretary of the Council's commission shall be accountable for his work to the chairman of the commission and to the secretary general of the Council.

Special Commissions of the Council

Article 46

The special commissions of the Council shall be as follows:

- 1) Commission for Nuclear Energy;
- 2) Commission for Scientific and Technological Development;
- 3) Commission for Relations With Religious Communities.

Article 47

The jurisdiction of the Commission for Nuclear Energy shall cover the following within the competence of the Council: long-range development policy and use of nuclear energy and technology in the country; protection against ionizing radiation; programming and planning development of nuclear energy and

technology in the republics and autonomous provinces with respect to their conformity with development of the country's energy potential and the agreed bases of long-range policy concerning development of nuclear power; examination of the situation with respect to nuclear raw materials and nuclear fuels and plans for exploration for nuclear fuels and other nuclear research; the transfer of nuclear technology from foreign countries; the situation with respect to personnel for work in the field of nuclear energy and programs for their training; examination of proposed versions of federal laws, other enactments and general acts in the field of nuclear energy; conduct of cooperation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with other states and international organizations in the field of nuclear energy and technology and obligations arising out of international treaties; and other matters related to the use and development of nuclear energy.

Within its competence the Commission for Nuclear Energy shall examine platforms and nominate members of a delegation for conducting negotiations with foreign states and international organizations and for conclusion of treaties with foreign states and international organizations. The commission shall examine proposals for holding international conferences in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, shall approve the holding of symposiums and other professional meetings, and also the participation of representatives of government bodies and agencies at such meetings and, as necessary, shall set forth the positions which those representatives shall defend in those meetings.

The commission shall adopt positions governing the conduct of specialized informative talks of Yugoslav experts and professional groups with foreign counterparts concerning mutual cooperation and shall determine their makeup.

Article 48

The chairman of the Council shall be chairman of the Commission for Nuclear Energy.

The chairman of the commission shall have a deputy appointed by the Council from among Council members.

The Council shall establish the number of members and makeup of the commission.

Article 49

A Subcommittee for Current Affairs shall be established within the Commission for Nuclear Energy.

The commission's operating procedure shall set forth in more detail the matters to be handled by the Subcommittee for Current Affairs and the makeup and manner of operation of the subcommittee.

Article 50

The jurisdiction of the Commission for Scientific and Technological Development shall cover the following within the competence of the Council: the devising of joint strategy and policy governing technological development as an integral part of the strategy and policy of economic and social development; the strategy for inclusion of the Yugoslav economy in the international division of labor in view of the ever greater linkage and interdependence of labor on a world scale and with an orientation toward the greatest success and equal inclusion in world technological processes and ever greater cooperation and joint ventures; choice of alternatives for optimum development of our own technologies and reduction of the Yugoslav economy's technological dependence and assurance of conditions for their realization and for application of scientific advances in the world in conformity with the goals of socioeconomic development; the social aspects of technological development; improvement of the conditions and encouragement of the development of personnel and improvement of their technological knowledge with a view to creation of new technologies; selection of the priority lines of technological development and assurance of conditions for their pursuit; advancement and coordination of the organization and orientation of scientific, educational, information and technological organizations and communities and their activities; adoption of criteria and procedures for the importation of new technology; adoption of incentives for innovative activities; assurance of cooperation, coordination and equalization of the efforts of federal bodies, agencies and organizations and self-managing organizations and communities in order to carry out the strategy and policy governing technological development; improvement and coordination of the information network and exchange of information in the fields of science and technology; legal regulation in the fields of technology, adoption of standards, product standardization, product quality, patents and licenses.

Article 51

The Council shall appoint the chairman of the Commission for Scientific and Technological Development from among its own members.

The Council shall establish the number of members and makeup of the Commission for Scientific and Technological Development.

Article 52

Subcommissions may be established within the Commission for Scientific and Technological Development for particular fields of technological development.

The operating procedure of the Commission for Scientific and Technological Development shall state in more detail the matters to be handled by the subcommissions and the makeup and method of operation of those subcommissions.

Article 53

The jurisdiction of the Commission for Relations With Religious Communities shall cover the following within the competence of the Council: conduct of policy in the domain of relations between the state and religious communities; coordination and adoption of agreement on measures, activities and enactments of the republics and autonomous provinces so as to ensure the bases and unity of policy in relations between the state and religious communities; conduct of international cooperation with the corresponding bodies of other states in this area; representation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in relations with international religious organizations, bodies and federations and performance of other tasks important to promoting development of relations between the state and religious communities.

Article 54

The Council shall name the chairman of the Commission for Relations With Religious Communities from among Council members.

The Council shall establish the number of members and makeup of the Commission for Relations With Religious Communities.

Article 55

The provisions of this operating procedure which pertain to the work of commissions of the Council and to the rights and duties of the secretary shall be appropriately applied to the work of the special commissions referred to in Article 46 of this operating procedure.

The special commissions referred to in Article 46 of this operating procedure shall submit to the Council their proposals, views, opinions, assessments and initiatives, and they may also deliver them to federal bodies, agencies and organizations, to republic or provincial bodies, agencies and organizations, to self-managing organizations and communities, and to other interested organizations and communities.

The commissions referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall adopt an operating procedure to govern their work.

3. Ad Hoc Working Bodies of the Council

Article 56

The Council may if necessary establish ad hoc working bodies (working groups, commissions, and so on) to perform particular tasks or jobs within its competence.

The tasks, makeup and method of operation of the working bodies referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall be set forth in the act establishing them.

4. Yugoslav Section of Joint Committees, Boards and Commissions

Article 57

In order to promote and develop cooperation with particular countries and to monitor execution of international treaties in the domains of economic, scientific-technical and other cooperation with other states and international organizations which call for establishment of joint bodies, the Council, in conformity with the provisions of international treaties, shall establish the Yugoslav section of the joint committee, board or commission.

The Yugoslav section of a joint committee, board or commission for cooperation with other states and international organizations shall examine before submittal to the Council the proposed versions of bases (platforms) for the session of that committee, board or commission and reports from those sessions.

The organization, operation, makeup and other matters important to the work of the Yugoslav section of joint committees, board or commissions for cooperation with other states and international organizations shall be regulated in a specific order of the Council.

5. Advisory Bodies of the Council

Article 58

The Council may establish councils and commissions as advisory bodies of the Council; their competence, makeup, powers and responsibilities shall be regulated in specific orders of the Council.

Article 59

The advisory bodies of the Council are required to bring the programs governing their work into conformity with the work of the Council.

The advisory bodies of the Council shall take up matters within their jurisdiction and shall furnish their professional opinions on this to the Council.

Article 60

The Council shall examine the proposals and opinions of advisory bodies which have been submitted in good time to the Council at the request of the Council or have been prepared on the initiative of those bodies.

The opinions of the Council's advisory bodies given to federal administrative agencies and federal organizations shall be taken up by the Council when the matter on which the opinion was given to those bodies and organizations is taken up in a meeting of the Council.

IV. Programming the Council's Work

Article 61

On behalf of organized, competent and effective performance of its functions the Council shall adopt annual programs and quarterly and monthly plans of its work, and it may also adopt specific programs and plans concerning matters within its competence.

The Council's work program shall set forth the principal tasks of the Council for the period for which the program is being adopted and the dates and manner of performance of the tasks set forth in the program.

The Council's work program shall consist of the topic section, the legislative section, and the section setting forth meetings of Council members with members of governments or of corresponding bodies of other states and international organizations.

Article 62

The topic section of the work program of the Council shall contain the most important and urgent tasks for the particular period arising out of the Council's constitutional accountability for the situation in all domains of the life of society within the limits of the rights and duties of the Federation, for the conduct of the established policy and for enforcement of federal laws and other regulations and general acts of the SFRY Assembly, and also tasks and obligations for the Council which arise out of the work program of the chambers of of the SFRY Assembly and the work program of the SFRY State Presidency.

The legislative section of the work program of the Council shall contain a survey of laws, other enactments and general acts which arise out of the work program of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly for which the Council is designated as proponent, and also regulations and other general acts which the Council adopts within its own competence.

The section of the Council's work program setting forth international meetings of members of the Council shall cover international visits and meetings of members of the Council and deputies of federal secretaries and chairmen of federal committees, officials heading federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, and the chairmen of the Yugoslav section of joint committees, boards or commissions for cooperation with other governmental and international organizations.

The topic section and the legislative section of the work program shall set forth those matters which are to be taken under consideration by a particular advisory body of the Council before the meeting of the Council.

Article 63

The draft and the proposed version of the topic section of the work program of the Council shall be prepared by the Council's secretary general in collaboration with federal administrative agencies and federal organizations.

The draft and proposed version of the legislative section of the Council's work program shall be prepared by the federal administrative agency competent for legislative affairs in collaboration with federal administrative agencies and federal organizations.

The draft and proposed version of the section of the Council's work program setting forth international meetings of members of the Council shall be prepared by the federal administrative agency competent for foreign affairs in collaboration with the appropriate federal administrative agencies and federal organizations.

The draft and proposed version of the approximate plan for the meetings of joint committees, which shall constitute a supplement to the section of the Council's work program setting forth international meetings of members of the Council shall be prepared by the federal administrative agency competent for foreign trade affairs.

Article 64

The draft of the Council's work program for the coming year shall be approved by the Council's Coordinating Commission no later than 31 October of the current year.

The draft of the Council's work program approved in a session of the Coordinating Commission shall be delivered for an opinion to the SFRY Assembly, the SFRY State Presidency, the executive councils of the assemblies of the republics and the executive councils of the assemblies of the autonomous provinces, to the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, to the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions, to the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia, to federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, to the National Bank of Yugoslavia, to the Social Accounting Service of Yugoslavia, to the Yugoslav Community of Interest for Foreign Economic Relations, to the Federal Community for Price Affairs and to the federal social councils.

Article 65

The Coordinating Commission shall approve the Council's work program for the coming year and no later than 15 December of the current year shall submit it to the Council for adoption.

Article 66

The Council shall enact quarterly and monthly work plans.

The Council's monthly work plan shall set forth in detail the tasks contained in the Council's work program and other urgent and current matters in the Council's competence and it shall state the manner in which those tasks are to be performed, dates for their performance and those responsible for their performance.

The quarterly work plan shall also elaborate in detail obligations to the chambers of the SFRY Assembly and SFRY State Presidency. When the secretary general of the Council submits the proposed version of the monthly or quarterly work plan, he shall report to the Council on fulfillment of the work plan in the previous month or quarter.

Article 67

The monthly work plans of the Council shall set dates for holding the meetings of the Council and shall set forth the proposals, initiatives and requests which are to be taken under consideration at each of those meetings.

Article 68

The quarterly and monthly work plans of the Council shall be adopted no later than 10 days before the date on which the period to which those plans pertain commences.

The Council's secretary general shall see to the drafting of the Council's work plans.

Article 69

If a federal administrative agency or federal organization deems that it is no longer necessary to take under consideration particular tasks set forth in the Council's program or work plan or that some of those tasks cannot be performed, it shall so inform the Council.

Federal administrative agencies and federal organizations are required to inform the Council in good time concerning obligations arising out of the Council's program and work plan or from resolutions of the Council which cannot be performed by the dates which have been set and shall cite the reasons for that.

The Council shall examine the notifications referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article and shall take a position on them.

V. Proposals, Initiatives and Requests for Consideration and Deliberation in a Meeting of the Council

Article 70

The Council shall take particular matters under consideration and make decisions on them on the basis of proposals submitted in conformity with the Council's programs and work plans or on their own initiative by the proponents

enumerated in Article 71 of this operating procedure and the proposals, initiatives or requests sent to it by the SFRY Assembly and SFRY State Presidency.

Article 71

Proposals for consideration and deliberation in a meeting of the Council shall be submitted by the following: Council members, the Council's Coordinating Commission, the standing and ad hoc working bodies of the Council, federal administrative agencies, federal organizations, the Council's advisory bodies and the Council's independent technical staff services.

Proposals for consideration and deliberation in a meeting of the Council may also be submitted by the following:

- 1) the Yugoslav Community of Interest for Foreign Economic Relations, the Federal Community for Price Affairs, the National Bank of Yugoslavia, the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia, the Social Accounting Service of Yugoslavia and the coordinating committees for various sectors of the economy and the social services;
- 2) bodies of sociopolitical organizations at the federal level;
- 3) executive councils of assemblies of republics and executive councils of assemblies of autonomous provinces;
- 4) the Federal Court, the Federal Solicitor General's Office, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office and the Federal Public Defender of Self-Management Law.

Before submitting a proposal to the Council, a federal administrative agency or federal organization which is a component of a federal secretariat or federal committee shall obtain and append to the proposal the opinion of the federal secretariat or federal committee of which it is a component. The federal secretariat or federal committee is required to deliver to its constituent administrative agency or organization the opinion that has been sought within 15 days from the date of receipt of the request.

A proposal submitted to the Council for consideration and deliberation shall be signed by the official heading the body or organization originating the proposal or his deputy.

Article 72

Proposals for appointment or dismissal of officials heading federal administrative agencies or federal organizations and their deputies for whose appointment or dismissal the Council is competent shall be submitted by the chairman of the Council.

The chairman of the Council shall also submit the proposals for appointment or dismissal of the Council's secretary general, the deputy secretary general,

and the senior officials heading the technical staff service of the Council for Personnel Affairs and the technical staff service of the Council for Defense Preparations.

The Commission for Personnel, Organization and Budget Affairs shall submit to the Council proposals for appointment or dismissal of senior officials heading the independent technical staff services of the Council.

The proposal for appointment or dismissal of an official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization which is a component of a federal secretariat or federal committee shall be submitted by the federal secretary or chairman of the federal committee of which that federal administrative agency or federal organization is a component.

The official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization shall submit the proposal for appointment or dismissal of supervisory personnel in the federal administrative agency or federal organization which he heads, and the senior official of the independent technical staff service of the Council shall submit the proposal for appointment or dismissal of supervisory personnel in those services.

The proposal for appointment or dismissal of supervisory personnel in the Council's General Secretariat shall be submitted by the Council's secretary general.

Article 73

A proposal for consideration and deliberation in a meeting of the Council shall be submitted in the following form:

- 1) a proposal for enactment of a law, draft law, proposed version of a law, other statute or general act which the Council submits to the SFRY Assembly for consideration and adoption;
- 2) the proposal of a decree or other regulations or general acts which the Council issues within its own competence;
- 3) proposed assessments, statements of position, guidelines or resolutions of the Council on a particular matter;
- 4) the draft or proposed version of the federal budget and the year-end statement of the federal budget;
- 5) a proposal for conclusion of a social compact, agreement or self-management accord;
- 6) the proposed version of a program or work plan which the Council adopts or proposes to the SFRY Assembly;
- 7) proposed planning documents;

8) proposal for conducting international negotiations, for acceptance of an initiative for international meetings within the country or abroad, and the proposal of the basis for conducting negotiations and for concluding international treaties with other states and international organizations;

9) reports on the situation in particular domains of the life of society, on the conduct of the established policy and on enforcement of federal laws, other statutes and general acts of the SFRY Assembly, on the work of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations and the technical staff services of the Council, on international negotiations which have been conducted and other meetings held and international treaties concluded, as well as other reports submitted to the Council on the basis of federal law, resolutions of the SFRY Assembly or the Council, or on the initiative of a federal administrative agency or federal organization;

10) requests for appropriation of funds from the current budgetary reserve of the federal budget;

11) proposed decisions and other individual acts which the Council adopts within its own competence.

Article 74

A proposal for enactment of a law, the draft of a law, the proposed version of a law, and the draft or proposed version of another enactment or general act which the Council submits to the SFRY Assembly shall be prepared in conformity with the provisions of the operating procedure of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly and this operating procedure.

The proponent must append a substantiation to the proposal of a decree, other enactment or general act which the Council adopts.

The substantiation of a law or other enactment shall specifically contain the following: the constitutional basis and also, for sublegal acts, the legal basis for adoption of the enactment; the reasons and need for adoption of the enactment, a detailed explanation of the principal legal arrangements proposed in the enactment, an evaluation of the anticipated effects of the legal solutions proposed in the enactment and their impact on material and social relations, a survey of the way in which enforcement of the enactment and responsibility for its enforcement are to be ensured; a survey of the manner in which the enactment is to be applied, the participation of scientific and professional organizations in preparation of the bill, a survey of the cooperation which took place with self-managed organizations and communities, with the competent authorities of the republics and autonomous provinces, and with interested bodies and organizations at the federal level; a survey of the most important opinions and proposals of the interested bodies which the proponent did not adopt and the reasons why he did not adopt them and a proposal of possible alternative solutions.

The proponent is also required to submit to the Council with the proposal of an enactment the text of provisions to be amended or supplemented in the

piece of legislation in effect if amendment or supplementation of the piece of legislation in effect is being proposed.

Article 75

A proposal of assessments, statements of position, guidelines or resolves of the Council on a particular matter must be in conformity with the established rights and duties of the Federation and with the responsibilities and competence of the Council.

The substantiation of the proposal referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall contain the following: the legal basis, an assessment of the situation and reasons why consideration of that proposal is being proposed; manner of execution of the resolves, statements of position and guidelines being proposed; and assessment of the impact on material and social relations.

The proposals referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article, including the substantiation, may not exceed 10 pages. Supporting information and documentation, analyses, reports and detailed studies, information and other analytical and study material may be appended to such proposals and shall be delivered for a meeting of the Council if the proponent explicitly requests it.

Article 76

The proposal of the basis for conducting negotiations and concluding international treaties with other states and international organizations shall contain the following: the legal basis; an assessment of the state of relations with that foreign state or international organization; the reasons why initiation or conclusion of international treaties or the holding of international meetings is being proposed; the basic questions on which negotiations will be conducted and the position which the Yugoslav delegation will take; figures on the financial resources necessary to carry out the treaty and the manner in which they will be furnished; an assessment of whether obligations arise from international treaties for one or several republics or autonomous provinces and whether amendment or supplementation of laws in effect or adoption of new laws are necessary, and also the positions and opinions of interested authorities concerning the justifiability of concluding the treaty. The proposal shall also contain the makeup of the delegation for conducting the negotiations and an advance estimate of cost of the delegation's work.

The proponent shall also append to a proposal for conclusion of an international treaty the text of the international treaty whose conclusion is being proposed.

A proponent is required to append to the proposal referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article the opinion of the federal administrative agency responsible for foreign affairs and the opinion of the federal administrative agency responsible for legislative affairs.

A proposal for conduct of negotiations and conclusion of an international treaty may not be longer than 10 pages.

Article 77

A report submitted to the Council for consideration shall also contain a proposed version of resolves and assessments which the Council is to adopt.

The report should be synoptic and concise and should contain the principal matters to which it pertains.

Article 78

Federal administrative agencies, federal organizations and independent technical staff services of the Council shall append the opinions of interested federal administrative agencies and federal organizations to proposals they submit to the Council for consideration and deliberation in a meeting of the Council as referred to in Article 73 of this operating procedure.

If the enforcement of a proposed federal enactment, other general act or measure requires material expenditures or organizational and other solutions, the proponent shall append to that enactment or other general act or measure figures on the amount of resources necessary to enforce those enactments, acts and measures, shall propose sources from which the necessary resources can be obtained, and shall indicate the organizational and other measures which are to be undertaken.

The agencies and organizations referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article, when they are preparing drafts or proposed versions of enactments, must first submit them for an opinion to the federal administrative agency responsible for legislative affairs and to the federal administrative agency responsible for judicial affairs--when enactments are involved which envisage punitive provisions for actions which violate federal statutes, and to the federal administrative agency responsible for financial affairs--in the case referred to in Paragraph 2 of this article, and in the case of proposed versions of enactments, acts and other measures which ensure fulfillment of the social plan for development in the current year--to the federal organization competent for affairs of social planning as well.

The agencies or organizations referred to in Paragraph 3 of this article are required to deliver the opinion which has been requested within 15 days from the date of receipt of the request.

As an exception to the provision of Paragraph 4 of this article, in the case of proposals for enactment of laws, drafts of laws or proposed versions of laws, or other federal enactments or general acts regulating aspects of the system or other very complex matters, the agencies or organizations referred to in Paragraph 3 of this article are required to deliver the opinion requested within a period of 30 days from the date of receipt of the request.

Article 79

The proponent of a proposal for enactment of a law, the draft or proposed version of a law, the draft or proposed version of another federal enactment

or general act is required to indicate to the Council whether the piece of legislation or other general act, pursuant to the SFRY Constitution, is subject to reconciliation of views or requires cooperation with the competent bodies of the republics and provinces.

The proponent shall also indicate to the Council matters of principle or other important issues on which there are differing opinions of the interested agencies and organizations referred to in Article 78, Paragraph 3, of this operating procedure, and the proponent has not accepted them, and shall state the reason why he did not accept those opinions, and shall append those opinions in writing.

Article 80

If the proposal for consideration and deliberation in a meeting of the Council, as referred to in Article 73 of this operating procedure, or the substantiation and other appendices submitted along with the proposal, contain information of a confidential nature, the proponent shall indicate that information with a special visible marking as to the type or level of secrecy.

The type or level of secrecy of an individual proposal or piece of material may be changed only in agreement with the proponent.

If only individual parts of the proposal or piece of material are confidential in nature, the proponent is required to package them separately and indicate the type or level of secrecy.

Specific records shall be kept on proposals or pieces of material which constitute a state secret, and after use they shall be returned to the secretary general of the Council or destroyed by the procedure envisaged by special act of the Council.

Article 81

Proposals for consideration and deliberation in a meeting of the Council shall be submitted to the Council's secretary general.

Requests of federal administrative agencies, federal organizations and other users of resources of the federal budget for allocation of resources from the current budgetary reserve shall be submitted directly to the federal administrative agency responsible for financial affairs, which shall submit them along with its own opinion and proposal to the Council for deliberation within a period of 15 days from the date of receipt of the request.

Article 82

An initiative for consideration of particular matters within the competence of the Council may be initiated by individuals, organizations of associated labor, other self-managed organizations and communities, the bodies of sociopolitical communities, the bodies of sociopolitical organizations, and social organizations, communities and associations.

Article 83

The Council's secretary general shall inform the members of the Council concerning information and other material of an informative and analytical nature submitted to the Council and shall deliver such material to the members of the Council at their request.

VI. Procedure in the Handling of Proposals, Initiatives and Requests for Consideration and Deliberation in a Meeting of the Council

1. Action of the Council's Secretary General

Article 84

The Council's secretary general shall evaluate whether the Council is competent to make a decision on a proposal submitted to the Council for consideration and whether the proposal contains all the elements required under this operating procedure.

If the Council's secretary general finds that the proposal has been prepared in conformity with this operating procedure, he shall deliver the proposal to the working body of the Council and to members of the Council.

If the secretary general of the Council judges that the Council is not competent to make a decision on the proposal which has been submitted, he shall so inform the proponent.

If in spite of this notice the proponent demands that the proposal be presented in a meeting of the Council, the Council's secretary general shall so inform the working body of the Council and shall submit the proposal to it for further action.

If the Council's secretary general finds that a proposal submitted has not been prepared in conformity with this operating procedure, he shall call upon the proponent to correct the defects and shall fix a date by which that is to be done.

If within the period specified the proponent does not correct the defects the secretary general has indicated, the Council's secretary general, if obligations arising out of the program and work plans of the SFRY Assembly, SFRY State Presidency and the Council are involved, the Council's secretary general shall so inform the Council, but in the case of other proposals, it shall be assumed that the proponent has withdrawn them.

Article 85

If a proposal for consideration and deliberation in a meeting of the Council does not originate with a federal administrative agency or federal organization, the Council's secretary general shall submit it for an opinion to the federal administrative agency or federal organization established for the field which covers the matters to which the proposal pertains, as well as to

the interested federal administrative agencies and federal organizations referred to in Article 78, Paragraph 3, of this operating procedure.

The agencies and organizations to which the proposal has been submitted are required to deliver the opinion requested within a period of 15 days from the date of receipt of the proposal.

Article 86

If a proposal for enactment of a law, the draft of a law or the proposed version of a law or other enactment or general act has been submitted to the Council for an opinion by the SFRY Assembly, the Council's secretary general shall submit it for an opinion to the competent federal administrative agency or federal organization, to the federal administrative agency responsible for legislative affairs, and to other interested federal administrative agencies and federal organizations as referred to in Article 78, Paragraph 3, of this operating procedure.

The agencies and organizations referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article must deliver the opinion requested within a period of 15 days from date of receipt.

Article 87

Proposals submitted for consideration and deliberation in a meeting of the Council on which the competent or interested federal administrative agencies or federal organizations have not delivered their opinion within the period stated in Article 71, Paragraph 3; Article 78, Paragraphs 4 and 5; Article 85, Paragraph 2; and Article 86, Paragraph 2, of this operating procedure, the Council's secretary general shall deliver them to the working bodies of the Council and to Council members, advising them at the same time that the federal administrative agencies or federal organizations have not submitted the opinions requested.

Article 88

The Council's secretary general shall handle initiatives as referred to in Article 82 of this operating procedure in conformity with the provisions of this operating procedure pertaining to proposals for consideration and deliberation in a meeting of the Council.

2. Procedure of the Working Bodies of the Council

Article 89

Proposals for consideration and deliberation in a meeting of the Council as referred to in Article 75 of this operating procedure shall be taken under consideration by the competent working body of the Council before the meeting of the Council.

Article 90

In preparing a meeting of the working body of the Council, and also on behalf of more comprehensive intersectoral consideration of the proposal and examination of its impact on material and social relations, the chairman of the working body of the Council, on his own initiative or pursuant to a resolve of the working body of the Council, may organize a meeting with supervisory and other specialized personnel of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations.

Article 91

The working body of the Council shall evaluate whether the Council is competent to make a decision on the proposal submitted to the Council for consideration and deliberation and whether the proposal has been prepared in conformity with this operating procedure.

If the working body of the Council finds that deliberation of the proposal does not lie in the competence of the Council or that the proposal has not been prepared in conformity with this operating procedure, such proposal shall not be taken under consideration and the proponent shall be so advised by the secretary general of the Council.

If in spite of this notice the proponent requests that the proposal be taken up in a session of the Council, the working body of the Council shall submit the proposal to the Council along with its opinion and shall propose the resolves which the Council is to adopt.

Article 92

If in consideration of a proposal a working body of the Council finds that the proposal does not contain all the elements necessary for the taking of a decision, in a resolve it shall require the proponent to complete the proposal and shall fix a date by which this is to be done.

If the proponent does not act pursuant to the resolve of the working body of the Council within the period specified, the working body of the Council shall take a position concerning the proposal and shall so inform the Council.

Article 93

The working body of the Council shall submit a report to the Council on a proposal which it has under consideration, along with its opinion and a proposal of resolve.

The report of the working body should be precise, should take up the essential questions covered by the proposal, and should contain the following: an assessment of the Council's competence to take up the proposal and make a decision concerning it; an evaluation of the content of the proposal and a proposal of assessments, positions and resolves which the Council is to adopt.

When it examines the draft or proposed version of an enactment or other general act which the Council is to approve or adopt, the working body of the Council shall approve proposals for their amendment or supplementation in the form of amendments. The working body shall approve the text of the amendment in a meeting or it may commission the proponent, if the proponent concurs with the proposal of the working body, to prepare the text of an amendment or revised text of the proposal in conformity with the positions adopted in the meeting of the working body, which before submittal to the Council shall be verified by the chairman or person chairing the meeting of the working body.

When it takes under consideration a report on the work of a federal administrative agency or federal organization, a working body of the Council shall propose to the Council that it make an evaluation as to whether the agency or organization has in the period covered by the report lawfully, competently and successfully performed all tasks and functions in its area of competence, whether it has undertaken all measures and activities for which it was authorized, whether it has monitored continuously and in an organized way the situation with respect to enforcement of laws in the area for which it was established, and whether it has undertaken measures and activities to ensure consistent enforcement of law.

Article 94

The working body of the Council shall take the initiative referred to in Article 82 of this operating procedure under consideration together with the opinion and proposal of the federal administrative agency or federal organization whose area of competence covers the questions which are the subject matter of the initiative and also the opinion of the interested bodies or organizations referred to in Article 78 of this operating procedure.

If it finds that the initiative referred to in Article 82 of this operating procedure is well-founded, the working body of the Council shall submit a report to the Council to that effect, along with its opinion and proposal.

If the working body of the Council does not accept an initiative as referred to in Article 82 of this operating procedure, the Council's secretary general shall so inform the person submitting the initiative.

Article 95

The proposal of an individual act in the competence of the Council which a working body of the Council is authorized by this operating procedure to approve shall be deemed approved when it has received the votes of a majority of the members of the Council who are members of that working body.

The proposal of an individual act as referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall be submitted to all members of the Council.

If within a period of 2 days from the date of delivery of the proposal of an act as referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article not a single member of the Council has declared that he does not concur with the proposal of the act, it

shall be as though the act were adopted in a meeting of the Council. The day when the proposal was approved in the meeting of the working body of the Council shall be taken as the date of adoption of the act.

If within the period stated in Paragraph 3 of this article one or more members of the Council declare nonconcurrence with the proposal of the act, or if they request that the proposal of the act be taken up in a meeting of the Council, the decision on the proposal of the act shall be made in a meeting of the Council.

If within the period stated in Paragraph 3 of this article not a single member of the Council declares that he does not concur with the proposal of the act, the chairman of the working body of the Council which approved the proposal of the individual act referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall sign that act.

VII. Meetings of the Council

1. Convening Meetings of the Council

Article 96

The chairman of the Council shall convene meetings of the Council on his own initiative, when proposed by a working body of the Council or when proposed by at least five members of the Council.

The chairman of the Council shall call a meeting of the Council at the request of the SFRY State Presidency.

The chairman of the Council may convene a meeting of the Council on the initiative of the executive council of the assembly of a republic, the executive council of the assembly of an autonomous province or the body of a sociopolitical organization at the federal level.

Article 97

The proposed agenda of a meeting of the Council shall be approved by the chairman of the Council or vice chairman of the Council who according to the assignment set forth by the Council is chairing meetings of the Council in the absence or during the incapacity of the chairman.

The proposed agenda of the meeting of the Council shall include only proposals for consideration and deliberation of the Council which have been taken up by the working bodies of the Council and proposed to the Council for its consideration and decision.

Requests and initiatives of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly and of the SFRY State Presidency shall be included in the agenda even when they have not been taken up by the working bodies.

Article 98

The meetings of the Council shall as a rule be held on a particular day of the week.

Article 99

The summons to a meeting of the Council, along with the proposed agenda, proposals for consideration and deliberation, and other material prepared in conformity with this operating procedure and the reports of working bodies of the Council shall be delivered to Council members, to the official heading the federal organization for affairs of social planning and to the Council's secretary general as a rule 7 days before the date fixed for holding the meeting of the Council.

A proposal which the proponent requests to be taken up in a meeting of the Council shall be delivered along with the summons for the meeting of the Council even though the working body of the Council has recommended that the Council not take that proposal under consideration.

Deputy federal secretaries and deputy chairmen of federal committees shall also be notified of the scheduled meeting of the Council and shall be delivered the proposed agenda and material referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.

Article 100

A summons for participation in a meeting of the Council shall be delivered to officials heading federal administrative agencies and federal organizations and also other bodies, organizations and communities at the federal level when the agenda of a meeting of the Council includes proposals pertaining to matters in the competence of the bodies, organizations or communities which they head.

Material pertaining to the respective item on the agenda shall also be appended to the summons sent to the officials referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 101

Notification of a scheduled meeting of the Council shall be delivered along with the proposed agenda and necessary material for the meeting of the Council to the SFRY Assembly, to the SFRY State Presidency, to the executive councils of the assemblies of the republics and to the executive councils of the assemblies of the autonomous provinces, and to other bodies and organizations at the federal level as designated by the Council.

Article 102

Working bodies of the Council, Council members and other officials heading federal administrative agencies or federal organizations may no later than 24

hours before commencement of the meeting of the Council proposed that a proposal be included on the agenda of the meeting of the Council which had not been envisaged for consideration in that meeting of the Council if that proposal has been taken up by a working body of the Council and if the report on consideration of that proposal will be delivered before commencement of the meeting of the Council (abbreviated procedure).

The proposals referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall be delivered to Council members and other officials summoned to the meeting of the Council.

Article 103

In cases of urgency, when the need for the Council to make a decision on a particular proposal immediately is real and cannot be postponed, a Council member or other official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization may in advance of the beginning of a meeting of the Council or during adoption of the agenda of the meeting of the Council propose that a proposal which has not been envisaged for consideration in that meeting be included in the agenda of the meeting (emergency procedure).

A proposal for consideration by emergency procedure must be prepared in conformity with this operating procedure, must be submitted in writing, must be substantiated and must be reproduced in the necessary number of copies. The substantiation of the proposal shall specifically indicate the real and unferrable needs for urgent resolution, as well as the harmful consequences which might ensue if the proposal were not taken up in the meeting.

2. Procedure in the Meeting of the Council

Article 104

Council members and other invited persons shall participate in the meeting of the Council.

As an exception to the provision of Paragraph 1 of this article, if the deputy federal secretary or deputy chairman of a federal committee has been prevented from participating in a meeting of the Council, and with special approval of the chairman of the Council or vice chairman of the Council chairing the meeting the undersecretary or assistant of the federal secretary or chairman of the federal committee may replace the deputy in the proceedings of the meeting of the Council only during consideration of a proposal of that federal secretariat or federal committee.

Article 105

When they have been summoned to participate in the work of a meeting of the Council pursuant to Article 100 of this operating procedure, the governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, the general director of the Social Accounting Service of Yugoslavia, and an official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization who is not a Council member, may be replaced in the meeting of the Council only by their deputies. As an exception, with

approval of the chairman of the Council of vice chairman of the Council chairing the meeting of the Council, the governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia may also be replaced by the vice governor.

When the chairman of the Presidium of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia has been summoned to participate in the proceedings of a meeting of the Council, he may be replaced by a member of the Presidium of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia.

Article 106

Officials heading federal administrative agencies and federal organizations may in especially warranted cases request that they be accompanied in a meeting of the Council by particular supervisory personnel and specialists from the bodies which they head, but only during consideration of a particular matter. The Council's secretary general shall approve attendance of a meeting of the Council by such persons and shall fix the time when their presence in the meeting of the Council shall begin and end.

Article 107

A meeting of the Council may also be attended by personnel of the technical staff services of the Council performing particular tasks related to the proceedings in the meeting of the Council. The Council's secretary general [remainder of sentence omitted by typographical error].

Article 108

After opening the meeting of the Council, the chairman of the Council or vice chairman of the Council chairing the meeting of the Council shall inform the Council as to Council members who have given notice that they are prevented from attending the meeting of the Council and about persons who are participating in the proceedings of the meeting of the Council by special invitation.

Before the agenda is adopted, the minutes of the previous meeting of the Council shall be adopted.

A Council member has the right to make objections to the minutes.

As a rule the Council member shall make objections to the minutes in writing to the Council's secretary general before beginning of the meeting of the Council at which the minutes are to be adopted.

An official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization who is not a Council member but participated in the meeting of the Council by invitation shall present his objection to the minutes in writing to the Council's secretary general.

The Council shall rule on objections made to the minutes in connection with adoption of the minutes without debate.

Article 109

If a Council member or other participant in a meeting of the Council makes objections to particular resolves in the minutes of the Council which the Council has adopted, the Council's secretary general shall deliver those objections along with the excerpt from the minutes of the Council to the members of the Council for the next meeting of the Council.

If the objections referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article are essential ones, the secretary general of the Council shall deliver them for prior consideration to the competent working body of the Council.

Article 110

After adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, the Council shall adopt the agenda of the meeting of the Council on the basis of the proposed agenda.

In adopting the agenda the Council shall specifically decide on including the following on the agenda of the meeting of the Council:

- 1) proposals on which a working body has taken a position and has so informed the Council in the context of Article 92, Paragraph 2, of this operating procedure;
- 2) proposals for consideration and deliberation in a meeting of the Council by abbreviated procedure (Article 102);
- 3) proposals for consideration and deliberation in a meeting of the Council by emergency procedure (Article 103).

If the Council decides to take up a particular matter by emergency procedure, it shall as a rule set a time in the course of the meeting necessary to familiarize Council members with the proposal or to hold a meeting of a working body of the Council for consideration of that proposal.

Before deciding on the proposal of an enactment which is to be adopted by emergency procedure, the Council shall obtain the opinion of the federal administrative agency competent for legislative affairs.

Article 111

If a meeting of the Council is not attended by the proponent, the Council shall postpone consideration of the proposal, but it may decide to take up the proposal even in the proponent's absence.

Article 112

Before a decision is taken on a proposal, the proponent is required to furnish a brief oral justification if the Council requests.

Article 113

As a rule debates shall be conducted in the meeting of the Council concerning the proposal of resolves which the Council is to adopt.

Every Council member may propose that matters to which a proposal pertains be debated in a meeting.

During debate of particular matters the speech of each Council member shall as a rule last no more than 5 minutes.

Article 114

The Council shall make decisions on the basis of proposals of proponents, proposals presented in the reports of working bodies of the Council and opinions and proposals presented in the meeting of the Council.

The chairman of the Council or vice chairman chairing the meeting may call upon a Council member or official participating in the proceedings of a meeting of the Council to formulate in writing a proposal which he has presented orally in the meeting of the Council.

Article 115

Debate of a proposal for enactment of a law, a draft law, proposed version of a law or a draft or proposed version of another enactment or general act which the Council proposes to the SFRY Assembly or itself adopts shall be conducted in principle and in detail unless the Council decides that debate shall not be divided.

The Council shall undertake decisionmaking on the proposal of an enactment which the Council adopts on the basis of the concurrence of the competent bodies of the republics and provinces only when it ascertains that such assent to the proposal of the enactment does exist.

Article 116

The Council shall approve the basis for conducting negotiations toward conclusion of international treaties ratified by the SFRY Assembly after obtaining the opinion of the competent body of the SFRY Assembly.

The Council shall approve the basis for conducting negotiations toward conclusion of international treaties requiring adoption of new or amendment of existing republic or provincial laws or which give rise to special obligations for one or more republics or autonomous province after obtaining the concurrence of the competent bodies of the republics or provinces.

If the competent body of the SFRY Assembly has given a favorable opinion or if the competent bodies of the republics and provinces have granted their consent, it shall be taken that the Council has approved the basis for conducting negotiations and conclusion of international treaties in the meeting in which the decision was made to seek the opinion or consent.

As a rule the Council shall take under consideration the report of the delegation concerning the conduct of negotiations together with the proposal of the act of ratification of an international treaty which has been concluded.

Article 117

The Council shall decide in a meeting by majority vote of the Council members present.

The Council shall adopt the operating procedure governing its work by majority vote of all Council members.

The Council shall also make decisions by majority vote of all Council members on questions of the immunity of a Council member.

A proposal of the SFRY State Presidency for an enactment to be adopted as a temporary measure and also the enactment concerning the temporary measure shall be adopted by the Council by a majority of the votes of all members of the Council.

Voting shall be by open ballot.

The results of the vote shall be ascertained by the chairman of the Council.

Article 118

If it has under consideration a matter whose resolution does not allow postponement, the Council may decide that the portion of the minutes pertaining to the decision made or to the resolve be adopted in that same meeting of the Council.

Article 119

In exceptionally urgent and warranted cases, on the motion of the chairman or vice chairman of the Council replacing him, the Council may make a decision concerning individual proposals submitted in writing on the basis of declarations by members of the Council.

In the next meeting the Council shall take note in the minutes of the content of the decision made in the cases referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 120

After the minutes have been adopted, the Council's secretary general shall deliver the enactment or general act for signing to the chairman of the Council or to the vice chairman of the Council who chaired the meeting at which the Council adopted the enactment or general act.

The enactment or general act shall be delivered for signing along with the statement of the federal administrative agency responsible for legislative affairs that the enactment or general act has been prepared for signing in the authentic text or in the text adopted in the meeting of the Council.

The Council's secretary general shall deliver the signed enactment or general act to the federal administrative agency responsible for legislative affairs to be published in SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ or in SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ--POVJERLJIVO GLASILO [CONFIDENTIAL OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA].

3. Minutes and Transcript of Meetings of the Council

Article 121

Minutes shall be kept concerning the course of meetings of the Council.

The Council's secretary general shall see to the keeping of the minutes, transcripts and tape recordings of the course of the meeting of the Council.

The minutes shall contain the name of the person chairing the meeting, the names of Council members present and absent, the names of persons participating in the meeting by invitation, the agenda of the meeting, the proposals taken up in the meeting and the resolves adopted concerning those proposals.

The minutes shall be adopted in the next meeting of the Council. The minutes shall be signed by the chairman of the Council or vice chairman of the Council who chaired the meeting and by the Council's secretary general.

The minutes shall be delivered to all members of the Council and to the persons designated by the Council.

An excerpt from the minutes pertaining to a matter in the jurisdiction of a particular federal administrative agency or federal organization shall be delivered within 2 days of the date of adoption of the minutes to the official heading that federal administrative agency or federal organization unless the Council decides otherwise.

Parts of the minutes which constitute a state secret shall be carried in an annex which shall be an integral part of the minutes.

Article 122

A transcript or tape recording shall be made of the course of the meetings of the Council.

The transcript or tape recording of the meeting of the Council, unless the Council determines otherwise for particular cases, shall be regarded as strictly confidential material.

Transcripts or tape recordings may be used only in conformity with the resolves of the Council, but with permission of the Council's secretary general.

The Council's secretary general shall set forth the manner of use and safe-keeping of minutes and transcripts.

VIII. Special Procedures

1. Procedure for Adoption of a Decision on Resignation and on Putting a Question of Confidence

Article 123

If on the grounds set forth in the SFRY Constitution the Council decides to submit its resignation as a body or to put a question of confidence in the Council, the Council shall approve in a meeting the text of the resignation or the text which puts the question of confidence in the Council.

The chairman of the Council shall submit the resignation or put the question of confidence on behalf of the Council.

Article 124

If a chamber of the SFRY Assembly or SFRY State Presidency puts a question of confidence in the Council or individual member of the Council before the SFRY Assembly, the Council shall establish in a meeting the position of the Council concerning the matters because of which the question of confidence was put.

If an interpellation has been submitted in a chamber of the SFRY Assembly for debate of a particular political matter related to the work of the Council, the position of the Council concerning the matter for which the interpellation was submitted shall be adopted by the Council in a meeting.

Article 125

If a chamber of the SFRY Assembly opens debate concerning submittal of the Council's resignation as a body, the putting of a question of confidence in the Council or action on an interpellation related to the work of the Council, the Council shall designate its representative who shall furnish the necessary information and clarification on behalf of the Council in the meetings of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly.

2. Procedure for Proposal and Conclusion of a Social Compact or Agreement in Which the Council Is a Participant

Article 126

If the Council decides to propose conclusion of a social compact or to be a participant in conclusion of a social compact, it shall designate the federal administrative agency, federal organization or independent technical staff service of the Council which is to prepare the proposal of the social compact or which together with other participants in conclusion of the social compact shall take part in preparing the proposal of the social compact and shall so inform the other participants in the social compact.

Article 127

Along with the text of the proposed social compact delivered to the Council for consideration, a substantiation specifically containing the following shall also be delivered to the Council: the constitutional basis or legal basis for the Council's participation in its conclusions, the reasons why conclusion of the social compact and participation of the Council in its conclusion are being proposed, an evaluation of the situation and the goals which are aimed at, the manner in which the social compact is to be implemented, and a report on progress in reconciliation of views.

If the Council accepts the text of the social compact referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article after reconciliation of views, it shall designate its representative who shall sign the social compact on behalf of the Council.

Article 128

If in exercise of its rights and discharge of its duties the Council decides to propose to the executive councils of the assemblies of the republics and to the executive councils of the assemblies of the autonomous provinces the conclusion of an agreement on enforcement of federal laws and other enactments and general acts, it shall designate the federal administrative agency, federal organization or independent technical staff service of the Council which shall prepare the text of the proposed agreement.

If the Council accepts the text of the agreement referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article following reconciliation of views, it shall designate its representative who shall sign the agreement on behalf of the Council.

Article 129

If the Council furnishes the initiative for competent bodies of the republics and competent bodies of the autonomous provinces and competent bodies of other sociopolitical communities to conclude an agreement on particular matters in order to pursue the common interests of the nationalities and ethnic minorities of Yugoslavia and of the working people and citizens in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as set forth in the SFRY Constitution, it may propose that the technical and other matters related to preparation and conclusion of the agreement be handled by a federal administrative agency or federal organization or technical staff service of the Council.

On the recommendation of the body referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article, the Council may order that a federal administrative agency, federal organization or technical staff service of the Council perform the technical and other tasks related to the drafting and conclusion of an agreement even when the Council was not the originator of the initiative.

3. Procedure Concerning a Proposal To Quash or Nullify a Regulation Issued by an Official Who Heads a Federal Administrative Agency or Federal Organization

Article 130

A proposal to quash or nullify a regulation of an official who heads a federal administrative agency or federal organization or a regulation of an administrative body shall be submitted by the chairman of the Council or Council member if he feels that the regulation does not conform to the SFRY Constitution, federal law or other enactment and general act of the SFRY Assembly, or an enactment of the Council.

If the federal administrative agency responsible for legislative affairs finds that the regulation issued by an official who heads a federal administrative agency or federal organization or adopted by an administrative body or certain provisions of such regulation or general act do not conform to the SFRY Constitution, federal laws and other statutes or general acts of the SFRY Assembly or enactment of the Council, it is required to point out that discrepancy to the Council and to propose that the regulation be quashed or nullified.

The proposal referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall be submitted for an opinion to the federal administrative agency responsible for legislative affairs, which shall submit its argued opinion to the Council and to the official who heads the federal administrative agency or federal organization or the administrative body which issued that regulation.

The Council shall make a decision on quashing or nullifying the regulation in a meeting to which the official or body issuing the regulation or other general act has been invited by a majority of the votes of all the members of the Council.

IX. Manner in Which the Council Shall Maintain Relations With the Executive Councils of the Assemblies of the Republics and the Executive Councils of the Assemblies of the Autonomous Provinces

1. The Council's Cooperation With the Executive Councils of the Assemblies of the Republics and With the Executive Councils of the Assemblies of the Autonomous Provinces

Article 131

The Council shall carry on cooperation with the executive councils of the assemblies of the republics and with the executive councils of the assemblies of the autonomous provinces by delivering proposals and other materials which are taken up in meetings of the Council and through the participation of their representatives in the meetings of the Council, meetings of the Council's Coordinating Commission and Council's working bodies, and in other meetings which the Council organizes.

The Council shall also carry on cooperation with the executive councils of the assemblies of the republics and with the executive councils of the assemblies of the autonomous provinces through consultations on work programs and other matters of common interest, by exchanging information and experience, and in other ways.

The Council's secretary general shall immediately inform the executive council of the assembly of a republic or the executive council of the assembly of an autonomous province concerning the position or resolve of the Council adopted on a proposal which that council has submitted.

Article 132

The Council shall also carry on cooperation with the executive councils of the assemblies of the republics and the executive councils of the assemblies of the autonomous provinces by establishing joint working groups and other bodies to take up matters of common interest.

The Council shall carry on cooperation with the executive councils of the assemblies of the republics and with the executive councils of the assemblies of the autonomous provinces and shall coordinate work on functions and tasks of common interest in particular domains through the framework of coordinating committees established for the particular sectors.

Article 133

The Council's cooperation with the executive councils of the assemblies of the republics and the executive councils of the assemblies of the autonomous provinces in the proposing of a law or other enactment or general act which the Council proposes to the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly and which that chamber enacts on the basis of the consent of the assemblies of the republics and assemblies of the autonomous provinces shall be realized through the framework of an interrepublic committee or in some other matter set forth by agreement by the Council and the executive councils of the assemblies of the republics and the executive councils of the assemblies of the autonomous provinces.

2. Procedure for Reconciliation of Views in Adoption of Enactments Which the Council Adopts on the Basis of Agreement With the Competent Bodies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces

Article 134

Within the framework of interrepublic committees the Council shall reconcile views with the executive councils of the assemblies of the republics and with the executive councils of the assemblies of the autonomous provinces concerning regulations to implement federal laws and other enactments and general acts of the SFRY Assembly which it adopts on the basis of concurrence of the competent bodies of the republics and provinces.

Article 135

The Council shall adopt the text of the draft of the enactment as the basis for reconciliation of views with the competent bodies of the republics and provinces within the competent interrepublic committee.

In preparing the enactment referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article federal administrative agencies and federal organizations shall carry on cooperation with the competent republic and provincial administrative agencies and they are required when they submit the text of the draft enactment to inform the Council about the cooperation which has taken place, and in particular about objections as to principle and other significant objections which they have not accepted and concerning the reasons for nonacceptance.

The draft of the enactment referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article may also contain alternative solutions for particular questions.

Article 136

Within the limits of the powers vested in him to reconcile views in meetings of the interrepublic committee, the chairman of the interrepublic committee shall present the views of the Council and shall act as his agent, shall contribute to the reconciliation of views, and shall regularly report to the Council on the course of the proceedings of the interrepublic committee.

If the chairman of an interrepublic committee calls upon the Council to take a position concerning an issue within the sphere of competence of the committee, the Council is required to take a position on that issue.

The chairman of the interrepublic committee may on the basis of a resolve of the interrepublic committee call upon a federal administrative agency, federal organization or appropriate technical staff service of the Council to supply technical assistance to meet the needs of the interrepublic committee within the limits of its competence and to furnish data which the interrepublic committee needs for its work.

Article 137

When consent with the competent republic and provincial bodies is reached in the interrepublic committee concerning an enactment, the chairman of the interrepublic committee shall submit a report to the Council on the agreement reached, and a competent federal administrative agency shall deliver to the Council the text of the proposed enactment as reconciled so that it can be adopted.

Article 138

If agreement is not reached in the interrepublic committee concerning the proposal of an enactment, the chairman of the interrepublic committee shall submit a report to the Council concerning the course of the reconciliation process and concerning the differing views and lines of argument and shall propose relevant views to the Council.

The federal administrative agency or federal organization referred to in Article 135, Paragraph 2, of this operating procedure shall take under consideration the report of the interrepublic committee referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article and submit to the Council a proposal containing views concerning the issues on which reconciliation has not been achieved.

On the basis of an examination of the report of the chairman of the interrepublic committee and the positions proposed by the agency or organization referred to in Paragraph 2 of this article, the Council may conclude to continue the procedure of reconciliation of views and issue to the chairman of the interrepublic committee guidelines for further work, may make amendments in the proposed version of the enactment under consideration in the interrepublic committee as the basis for reconciliation of views, or may conclude that the Council's Coordinating Commission shall conduct broader consultations in order to find appropriate solutions.

Article 139

If consensus is not reached in the interrepublic committee on the proposed version of the enactment, and the Council judges that the conditions set forth in the SFRY Constitution have been met, it shall propose to the SFRY State Presidency that an enactment be adopted concerning temporary measures.

The proposed version referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall be prepared and submitted to the Council by the competent federal administrative agency or federal organization, and it shall contain the following: the constitutional basis for adoption of an enactment as a temporary measure, the judgment of the Council that the condition for enactment of a temporary measure set forth in the SFRY Constitution has been met, the matters regulated by the enactment, the matters on which agreement has not been reached, and the views of the competent republic and provincial bodies concerning them.

The Council shall approve the proposed version referred to in Paragraph 2 of this article, which shall be delivered to the SFRY State Presidency together with the text of the enactment on temporary measures which the Council is to adopt if it obtains consent of the SFRY State Presidency.

Article 140

If the SFRY State Presidency judges in consideration of the proposal of the Council that an enactment be adopted concerning temporary measures, that proceedings should be continued for reconciliation of views with the competent republic and provincial bodies, the Council shall continue the procedure for reconciliation of views and shall inform the SFRY State Presidency about the results of reconciliation.

If the SFRY State Presidency concurs in the proposal of the Council that an enactment be adopted concerning temporary measures, the Council shall adopt the enactment on temporary measures and shall at the same time resolve that procedure be continued for reconciliation of views with the competent republic and provincial bodies concerning the matters regulated by that enactment and shall so inform the SFRY State Presidency.

X. Manner and Forms of Discharging the Council's Obligations to the SFRY Assembly

Article 141

The Council shall report to the SFRY Assembly on the conduct of policy, on the implementation of federal laws and other federal statutes and general acts of the SFRY Assembly, on fulfillment of the country's medium-term development plan and annual resolutions, on performance of the federal budget, on the situation in individual or all domains of the life of society within the limits of the rights and duties of the Federation, on its own work and on the work of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, as well as on other matters within the limits of its rights and duties, by submitting reports at intervals set forth in federal law, other regulation or general act of the SFRY Assembly, the work programs or resolves of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly, or when it judges that a report needs to be submitted.

The Council shall report to the SFRY Assembly in a manner which makes it possible for the chambers of the SFRY Assembly to perform their constitutional function, and in particular to exercise oversight of the work of the Council as to policy, to issue guidelines governing the work of the Council, to set forth measures to regulate relations in individual domains of the life of society, and to set down the policy for enforcement of federal laws and other statutes and general acts adopted by the SFRY Assembly.

Article 142

The report on its work, on the situation in all domains of the life of society, on the conduct of policy and the enforcement of federal laws and other statutes and general acts of the SFRY Assembly, and on the guidance and coordination of the work of federal administrative agencies, which the Council submits to the SFRY Assembly upon the passage of 2 years from election of the chairman and members of the Council shall be submitted by the Council in conformity with the provisions of the Operating Procedure for Joint Work of the Chambers of the SFRY Assembly.

The Council shall approve the report referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article by a majority of the votes of all members of the Council.

Article 143

The Council shall also report to the SFRY Assembly on its own work and on particular matters within its jurisdiction by delivering opening addresses in sessions of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly.

The opening address to the SFRY Assembly referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall be delivered by the chairman of the Council, the vice chairman of the Council or a Council member designated by the Council.

The text of the opening address shall be examined and approved by the Council.

Article 144

For the purpose of prior exchange of opinions with delegates and delegations in the working bodies of the SFRY Assembly, the Council may inform those bodies concerning particular matters within its jurisdiction in the course of their consideration in the Council.

Article 145

On matters embodying the system or other very important matters which are to be regulated by a law or general act of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly the Council may, under the condition and in the manner set forth by the operating procedure of the competent chamber of the SFRY Assembly, on its own initiative or on the recommendation of a federal administrative agency or federal organization, submit to that chamber of the SFRY Assembly the preliminary draft of an act, a summary of the main points or the working version of the material for the purpose of prior exchange of opinions and consultations concerning the matters in question.

The Council shall also proceed in the manner described in Paragraph 1 of this article when the work program of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly calls for the conduct of preliminary procedure on particular matters or when the chamber of the SFRY Assembly has resolved that preliminary procedure should be conducted concerning particular matters.

Federal administrative agencies and federal organizations shall take into account the opinions, suggestions and proposals made in preliminary procedure in preparing proposals for enactment of laws and drafts of bills regulating matters on which procedure has been conducted and in substantiating those acts they shall cite the suggestions and opinions which they have not adopted and the reasons why they did not adopt them.

Article 146

The Council shall carry out the tasks set forth in the programs and plans and resolves of the SFRY Assembly in the manner and by the dates set forth in them.

If the Council judges that it cannot discharge particular obligations contained in the work program of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly and obligations arising out of specific resolves by the dates set forth in those programs and resolves, it shall so inform the relevant chamber of the SFRY Assembly, shall set forth the reasons why it is unable to discharge its obligations within the time given, and shall propose the appropriate changes in the programs, plans or resolves.

Article 147

The chairman of the Council shall represent the Council in the chambers of the SFRY Assembly and in joint session of those chambers.

The vice chairmen of the Council shall represent the Council, in conformity with the resolves of the Council or on the basis of an authorization of the chairman of the Council, in the chambers of the SFRY Assembly or in joint session of those chambers.

Article 148

The Council shall designate its members as permanent representatives in the chambers of the SFRY Assembly and in their working bodies.

The Council may also designate as its permanent representatives in certain working bodies of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly officials heading federal administrative agencies and federal organizations who are not Council members.

The Council's permanent representative shall have the right and duty, in conformity with the operating procedures of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly, to attend meetings of their working bodies, to participate in their proceedings, to present the Council's view on particular matters, to take a position within the views of the Council which have been adopted in principle concerning amendments not submitted by the Council, and he may also propose that consideration of particular laws and other statutes and general acts or amendments be postponed so that the Council may take a position concerning them.

Article 149

When the Council submits to the chambers of the SFRY Assembly proposals for enactment of laws, draft versions and proposed versions of laws, drafts or proposed versions of other statutes or general acts, it shall designate its representatives who will participate in the proceedings of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly and their working bodies during their consideration.

The Council shall also designate its representatives when it submits other material to the SFRY Assembly for consideration.

The representatives of the Council referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article, in the procedure for examination of proposals of the Council in the working bodies and chambers of the SFRY Assembly, shall have the rights and duties set forth in this operating procedure for permanent representatives of the Council.

The permanent representatives of the Council and the representatives of the Council shall collaborate with one another on particular proposals and shall present the views of the Council concerning those proposals in a concerted manner. The permanent representatives of the Council shall also see that this cooperation is carried on and shall coordinate that cooperation.

The representatives of the Council may accept amendments submitted in the name of the Council only within the limits of the authorizations granted and the views of the Council adopted in principle when the proposal was approved.

Article 150

The Council shall designate its representatives for participation in the work of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly and their working bodies when they take up enactments and other materials from among Council members, deputy federal secretaries and deputy chairmen of federal committees, and officials heading federal administrative agencies and federal organizations who are not Council members.

The Council shall designate its representative to participate in the work of working bodies of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces when the views of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces are being reconciled in that working body concerning the draft of an act adopted on the basis of consent of those assemblies from among Council members, officials heading federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, and their deputies.

The Council may designate its representatives in the proceedings of working bodies of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly when they are examining the matters referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article from among undersecretaries and federal administrative agencies and federal organizations or assistants to the officials heading those bodies or organizations.

Article 151

Representatives of the Council who are participating in the proceedings of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly and their working bodies are required to exercise their rights and discharge their obligations in a manner that conforms to the Council's accountability to the SFRY Assembly and the delegate system and which contributes to more effective and rapid reconciliation of interests and the fuller revelation of joint solutions.

Representatives of the Council are required to inform the Council in good time concerning progress in examination of the Council's proposals in the chambers of the SFRY Assembly and their working bodies and also concerning obligations devolving upon the Council, and in particular concerning the suggestions, views and amendments made concerning the proposals, views and assessments of the Council.

Article 152

The Council shall designate its authorized spokesman to provide specialized and other clarifications and information in the sessions of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly and their working bodies when those meetings take up proposals for enactment of laws, drafts of laws, proposed versions of laws, or proposed versions of other statutes and general acts, as well as other material which the Council has proposed to the SFRY Assembly.

The Council shall also designate its authorized spokesman when this is requested by the chambers of the SFRY Assembly, their working bodies or joint working bodies, or when those working bodies are taking up other materials of

the Council, and the Council deems that it should designate its authorized spokesman.

The Council shall designate authorized spokesmen from among supervisory personnel and personnel in federal administrative agencies, federal organizations and technical staff services of the Council.

Article 153

The representatives and spokesmen of the Council are required to attend the meetings of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly and their working bodies, and should they be incapacitated--they shall immediately inform the Council's secretary general to that effect so that their replacements can be designated.

Article 154

As a rule the answer to a question of a delegation or delegate addressed to the Council during a session of a chamber of the SFRY Assembly shall be made in that same session by a representative of the Council attending the session or the official who heads the federal administrative agency or federal organization or his deputy whose jurisdiction covers the question which has been put, but he may announce that the response of the Council will be given in the next session of the chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

Insofar as is possible the representative of the Council will respond to a question of a delegation or delegate requiring that data be gathered or that certain checks be made in the same session and shall at the same time inform the chamber of the SFRY Assembly that a complete answer to the question put will be given at the next session of the chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

The answer to a question put to the Council in the interval between sessions of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly shall be made at the next session of the chamber of the SFRY Assembly if that question was put to the Council no later than 8 days before the date fixed for holding the session of the chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

The Council shall designate a Council member who shall make the response to the delegate question, but it may decide that the response to that question shall be made by an official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization or other official.

If the response to the question of the delegation or delegate contains data which are a state secret or official secret, the Council shall propose that the answer be given in a closed session of the chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

When a delegation or delegate calls upon the Council to give a written answer to a delegate question, the written answer shall be made within a period of 8 days from the date when the question was put or from the date when a question put in writing was delivered to the Council. The Council's secretary general shall immediately send the text of the question of the delegation or delegate to the competent federal administrative agency or federal organization for an answer to be prepared.

If the delegate question does not lie in the jurisdiction of the Council, the representative of the Council shall so indicate in the session of the chamber of the SFRY Assembly in which the question was put.

The answer to a question of a delegation or delegate should be precise, concise and clear and should respond in full to every element of the question.

The text of an answer prepared to a question of a delegation or delegate shall be taken up in a session of the Council only if this is requested in view of the importance and character of the question put and the answer prepared by the representative of the Council designated to give a verbal answer in the name of the Council to the question that has been put or by the official heading the federal administrative agency or federal organization which has prepared the answer in the context of Paragraph 4 of this article.

XI. Manner and Forms of Discharging the Council's Obligations to the SFRY State Presidency

Article 155

The Council shall inform the SFRY State Presidency on matters within its jurisdiction which have general political importance and on the Council's positions and commitments as to dealing with those matters, on its own initiative or when this is sought by the SFRY State Presidency.

In conformity with the operating procedure of the SFRY State Presidency or its resolves, the Council shall inform the SFRY State Presidency by delivering its assessments, views and resolves concerning these matters and also the drafts or proposed versions of acts which the Council is preparing, by presenting the Council's assessments and views on particular matters in a session of the SFRY State Presidency, or in some other manner as set forth in an agreement with the SFRY State Presidency.

Article 156

If the SFRY State Presidency presents to the Council an opinion and sets forth views on the conduct of policy and the enforcement of federal laws and other statutes and general acts of the SFRY Assembly, or if it proposes measures to implement them, the Council shall take those opinions, views and proposed measures under consideration, shall take positions concerning them, and shall inform the SFRY State Presidency without delay concerning measures which it has undertaken in this connection.

Article 157

If the SFRY State Presidency calls upon the Council, or if the Council decides, to set forth its opinion and views on particular matters within the jurisdiction of the SFRY State Presidency which are important to performance of the functions of the Council, a representative of the Council shall present the views and opinions of the Council in a session of the SFRY State Presidency.

Article 158

If the SFRY State Presidency calls upon the Council to have federal administrative agencies or federal organizations prepare material for it on particular matters within its [the Council's] jurisdiction, the Council shall designate the agency or organization which is to prepare that material or shall form a special working group or commission for that purpose.

XII. Manner of the Council's Participation in the Work of Federal Social Councils

Article 159

The Council shall participate in the work of federal social councils in conformity with federal laws and the operating procedures of the Council.

The Council shall delegate its representatives for the purpose of participation in the work of federal social councils depending on the matters which are under consideration in the meeting of the particular federal social council.

Article 160

A representative of the Council who is participating in the work of a federal social council shall present the Council's opinions and positions if the Council has taken positions on the matters which are under consideration in the meeting of the Council.

If the Council has not taken positions on the matters referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article, the representative of the Council shall participate in the work of the federal social council in accordance with the Council's commitments as to principle.

Article 161

If it seeks the opinion of a federal social council on a particular matter concerning the system or other fundamental question, the Council shall provide the material necessary for consideration of that matter in the relevant council.

The Council's representative in the meeting of the federal social council shall present the Council's views and opinions on the matters referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 162

If the Council does not accept the opinion or proposal of the federal social council in preparation of a law or other statute or general act, it shall inform the SFRY Assembly, the federal social council and other participants in the work of that council of that fact and also of the reasons why it did not accept them.

Article 163

The Council's representative in a federal social council shall inform the Council of the opinions and proposals adopted in the meeting of that council and also of other matters in the work of the federal social council important to the Council's work.

XIII. The Council's Cooperation With the Bodies of Sociopolitical Organizations at the Federal Level

Article 164

The Council shall inform the appropriate bodies of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions, the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War, and the Socialist Youth League of Yugoslavia on matters within its jurisdiction which have particular significance and importance to the work of those organizations by delivering the assessments, positions, resolves and other documents of the Council and by presenting them in meetings of those bodies, and in other ways as agreed upon.

The Council shall deliver to the bodies of sociopolitical organizations at the federal level, on its own initiative or at their request, data and reports on the work of the Council and federal administrative agencies and federal organizations important to performance of the role and position of those organizations.

The Council shall take under consideration the initiatives and proposals of the bodies of sociopolitical organizations at the federal level concerning matters within its jurisdiction, shall take positions concerning those matters, and shall inform those bodies of its opinion and positions it has taken.

Article 165

In carrying on the Council's cooperation with the bodies of sociopolitical organizations at the federal level the Council, in agreement with the bodies of those organizations, shall designate its representatives for cooperation with those organizations from among Council members, officials heading federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, and their deputies.

Council representatives participating in the name of the Council in the work of the bodies of sociopolitical organizations and their working bodies shall report to the Council on the assessments, conclusions and positions of those bodies and working bodies which are important to the work of the Council.

Article 166

The Council shall furnish the initiative and shall honor the initiative for holding joint meetings with representatives of sociopolitical organizations at the federal level in order to examine matters of very broad social importance and to coordinate the activities of the Council and the bodies of

sociopolitical organizations. To that end the Council and those bodies may also establish joint working bodies, but they may also jointly organize broader discussions of certain issues and of their resolution.

XIV. Manner of Carrying on the Council's Cooperation With the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia

Article 167

In carrying on cooperation with the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia and general associations, organizations of associated labor, self-managing communities of interest and other self-managed organizations and communities, the Council shall obtain the opinions of those organizations, associations and communities, shall take the initiative with those organizations and communities on matters important to performance of the functions of the Council and the role of those organizations and communities, shall take under consideration the initiatives and proposals of those organizations and communities, shall take positions concerning them, and shall inform those organizations and communities concerning the positions it has taken, and, as necessary, it shall summon the representatives of those organizations and communities to its meetings. The Council may designate representatives for cooperation with the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia from among its own members, officials heading federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, as well as from among their deputies.

Article 168

The Council and the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia may establish joint working bodies to study the situation in particular sectors and matters related to the system and other matters of great importance which have significance to the work of the Council and to the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia, to examine the impact of particular solutions or measures, and to prepare particular enactments and other materials, and they may also jointly organize more extensive discussions of those enactments and other matters.

XV. Public Scrutiny of the Council's Work

Article 169

The Council shall inform the public about its own work and about decisions made, resolves and positions taken, and also about matters of importance which are or will be under consideration by issuing releases for the press, radio and television, by furnishing fuller reports and information on particular matters in its work, by holding press conferences, by granting interviews, by conducting conversations with representatives of the news media, and by issuing publications.

The Council may also decide to inform the public about matters which its working bodies have under consideration.

Article 170

Public scrutiny of the work of the Council shall also be safeguarded by informing organizations of associated labor and other self-managed organizations and communities and sociopolitical and other public organizations on matters in the work of the Council in which those organizations and communities have an interest or when this is important to performing the functions of the Council.

Article 171

Council members and officials heading federal administrative agencies or federal organizations shall be accountable for informing the public about matters within the jurisdiction of the agency or body which they head.

In their public statements on matters pertaining to the work of the Council and the agencies and bodies which they head Council members shall take as their points of departure the views, judgments or resolves of the Council and the guidelines of information activity which the Council has adopted.

Concern about informing the public is a part of preparing, proposing, adopting and implementing the decisions, resolves and positions of the Council.

Article 172

The Council shall set forth procedure for use of materials and for informing the public about the work of the Council.

When the Council is taking up matters of great importance in meetings, it shall also specify the manner in which the public is to be informed concerning them.

The Council shall specify which material under consideration in meetings of the Council and its working bodies may be made available to representatives of the press and other news media either permanently or for a specified period of time.

The federal administrative agency responsible for information shall see that the public receives timely and competent information about the work of the Council and about the decisions, views and resolves which the Council adopts, in conformity with the views of the Council and the chairman of the Council.

Article 173

The Council may conclude that a meeting of the Council and its working bodies shall be attended by accredited newsmen, especially when those meetings are taking up fundamental matters related to sociopolitical and economic relations of quite broad importance to the public.

Article 174

Council members and officials heading federal administrative agencies and federal organizations shall meet with representatives of the news media in conformity with the positions of the Council and shall hold regular and occasional press conferences on current issues and other matters in the work of the Council.

Council members and officials heading federal administrative agencies and federal organizations shall reach agreement in advance with the official who heads the federal administrative agency responsible for information concerning the holding of a press conference.

The Council members and officials referred to in Paragraph 2 of this article shall reach agreement with the chairman of the Council on holding a press conference.

The federal administrative agency responsible for information shall see to organizing the press conference.

The Council may also set forth other ways of informing the public about particular matters under consideration in a meeting of the Council.

Article 175

The federal administrative agency responsible for information shall accredit newsmen to follow the work of the Council, federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, and, in cooperation with the Council's secretary general, shall furnish the necessary number of copies of material for the accredited newsmen and shall see that they are furnished the technical and other conditions for their work.

Article 176

A representative of the federal administrative agency responsible for administration, designated by the official who heads that body, shall attend meetings of the Council and of its working bodies for purposes of informing the public and the news media about the work of the Council.

Article 177

At the request of a representative of the news media, an official who heads a federal administrative agency or federal organization or a person in a position of responsibility authorized by that official must offer information and provide data within the jurisdiction of the agency or organization, in conformity with law.

Article 178

The text of a release for the public concerning a meeting of the Council, concerning assessments, positions, decisions and resolves which the Council has

taken up and adopted, shall be approved by the chairman of the Council or vice chairman of the Council who chaired the meeting.

In preparing the text of a release for the public, the federal administrative agency or federal organization which was the proponent of the particular decisions and measures must extend technical and other assistance to the representative of the federal administrative agency responsible for information.

XVI. Use of Languages and Scripts

Article 179

Council members, representatives of the executive councils of the assemblies of the republics and the executive councils of the assemblies of the autonomous provinces, and officials and other persons attending a meeting of the Council or of the working bodies of the Council on invitation have the right to present petitions orally or to submit them in writing in the languages of the nationalities of Yugoslavia and in the languages of the ethnic minorities to which they belong.

The Council's secretary general shall see to providing the conditions for translation of oral presentations and written petitions as referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 180

Acts and documents pertaining to the member of the Council, official or person occupying a position of responsibility in the Council shall be issued in the language and script of the nationality of Yugoslavia to which he belongs, and if they pertain to a member of the Council, official or person in a position of responsibility who is a member of an ethnic minority, in the language and script of the ethnic minority to which he belongs or in the language and script of the nationality of Yugoslavia which he specifies.

XVII. Regulations and Other Acts of the Council

Article 181

In exercising its rights and discharging its duties as set forth in the SFRY Constitution and federal law the Council shall adopt decrees, decisions, instructions and rulings [uredbe, odluke, uputstva and resenja, respectively] to enforce federal laws and other statutes and general acts of the SFRY Assembly.

In conformity with the powers set forth in the SFRY Constitution and federal law, the Council shall in a resolve [zakljucak] set forth general guidelines to govern the work of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations and also the work of organizations which exercise public authority on the basis of federal statutes.

The Council shall adopt a resolve when its decision does not take the form of another enactment.

Article 182

The Council shall set forth its assessments and positions on particular matters which have quite broad social importance, but whose resolution is also the responsibility of other social entities.

The Council may decide to make public the assessments and positions which it adopts.

Article 183

The Council shall regulate in a decree particular matters in order to enforce federal laws and other statutes and general acts of the SFRY Assembly, to ratify international treaties within its jurisdiction, to set forth general principles governing the internal organization of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, and to regulate other relations within the limits of its powers.

Article 184

The Council shall issue a decision to elaborate in more detail or to enforce particular provisions of federal laws and other statutes and general acts of the SFRY Assembly.

Article 185

The Council shall issue an instruction to prescribe the procedure and pattern of action of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, organizations of associated labor and other self-managed organizations and communities in enforcing particular provisions of federal laws and other statutes and general acts of the SFRY Assembly and the regulations of the Council.

Article 186

The Council shall issue a ruling as a general act in deciding on particular matters and relations when it does not decide those matters and relations by issuing some other general act.

The Council shall issue a ruling to appoint or dismiss officials and supervisory personnel in the Council, federal administrative agencies, federal organizations and the technical staff services of the Council, and also in deciding on other personnel matters.

The Council shall also issue a ruling when it makes a decision in administrative matters and when in exercise of its authority or in its work it issues an individual act.

Article 187

The Council shall set forth in a resolve tasks for particular federal administrative agencies and federal organizations and also for the technical and other staff services of the Council, shall take positions on matters it has under consideration and shall take decisions on those matters unless this operating procedure specifies that it shall decide those matters in the form of some other act.

The Council may decide to make certain resolves of the Council public.

Article 188

The Council shall furnish the authentic interpretation of the enactments which it adopts.

The draft of the authentic interpretation of the enactment referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall be prepared by the federal administrative agency or federal organization which prepared the proposed version of the enactment whose authentic interpretation is being given.

Article 189

The Council may authorize the federal administrative agency responsible for legislative affairs to establish the revised text of an enactment of the Council.

The revised text of an enactment of the Council shall be prepared by the federal administrative agency or federal organization whose jurisdiction covers the matters regulated by that enactment.

Article 190

The Council's seal shall be placed on the enactments and other acts of the Council.

The seal of the Council shall contain the crest of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, encircled by the words "Savezno izvršno veće--Beograd" [Federal Executive Council--Belgrade] in the languages and scripts of the nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Article 191

Regulations and general acts of the Council shall be published in SLUŽBENI LIST SFRJ and SLUŽBENI LIST SFRJ--MEDJUNARODNI UGOVORI [OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA--INTERNATIONAL TREATIES] or in SLUŽBENI LIST SFRJ--POVJERLJIVO GLASILO, and other acts of the Council as provided for in federal law or enactment of the Council or when the Council so orders.

The federal administrative agency responsible for legislative affairs shall furnish corrections of enactments and other acts of the Council if the published text of the enactment or general act is not identical with the text of the enactment or general act which has been signed by the chairman of the Council or vice chairman of the Council who chaired the meeting of the Council.

The text of the correction of the enactment or general act referred to in Paragraph 2 of this article shall be prepared by the federal administrative agency, federal organization or other proponent which proposed to the Council adoption of that enactment or general act.

XVIII. Final Provisions

Article 192

The Operating Procedure of the Federal Executive Council (SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, No 31, 1979; No 25, 1981; and No 29, 1982) shall cease to be valid on the day when this operating procedure takes effect.

Article 193

This operating procedure shall take effect on the eighth day after publication in SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ.

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END